

Weather

Cloudy and colder today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.2 and the minimum 47.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 57.4 and 37.8.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE SPECIFIED REGION IN TIME

All Formations Retire From Aix-la-Chapelle Into Interior

ARE BACK ON RHINE

French Armies Complete Occupation Of Luxembourg And Reach Frontier

(French Wireless) Berlin, November 29.—(Via Nauen and Koukaza). The last troops marched from Aix-la-Chapelle into the interior on November 28 so that all the German troop formations have left the enemy's country within the proper time. Arrangements have been made to look after possible looters. The marching of the rest of the German troops through the other towns on the Rhine took place in complete order.

Lyons, November 29.—The various religions in Alsace have celebrated in Strasbourg the victory of the Allies and the day of reunion of Alsace and France. A service of thanksgiving was held in the Cathedral, where Canon Jost, Vicar-General, delivered a sermon marked with the deepest patriotism. At the New Temple Pastor Gerould, who was condemned by the Germans for assisting wounded Frenchmen, expressed the joy of the Alsatians, now reunited to France. Finally, at the Synagogue the army of the French Victory was glorified by the President of the Consistory, M. Semoll.

Occupy All Luxembourg (Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, November 27.—A French communiqué reports: The French armies, completing the occupation of Luxembourg, have reached the German frontier eastward of Weibwanpuch and Illmersheim.

London, November 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our forward march continues. Our advanced troops on the night of November 26 reached the general line Beho-Werbomont-Ayvalle, southward of Liege.

London, November 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our forward troops have reached the German frontier between the neighborhood of Beho and St. Avelo. We have taken possession of 1,400 German guns since November 11.

URGENT SOCIAL REFORM PROMISED IN HOLLAND

Premier Makes Promises And Second Chamber Passes Resolution Favoring It

(Reuter's Agency War Service) The Hague, November 28.—In the Second Chamber, the Premier denied that the Entente Powers had in any way protested against the passage of German troops through Limburg.

The Second Chamber, by 43 votes to 38, passed a resolution in favor of the immediate introduction of far-reaching democratic, legal and social reforms.

Germany Doing All In Its Capacity For British Prisoners

Conditions Of Armistice Responsible For Distress, It Pleads

(French Wireless) Berlin, November 29.—(Via Nauen and Koukaza). The Deutsche Übersee-News Service states:

The English representatives have made earnest complaints, in the name of the British Government, in the sitting of the Armistice Commission at Spa, that the British prisoners on the Western front were not given over in an orderly way but came into the lines of the Allies half dead with hunger, sick and without sufficient clothing.

The declaration of the German representatives is that an orderly giving over was not possible on account of the precipitous evacuation forced upon them by the terms of the armistice; further that many of the prisoners ran away or were liberated by the revolutionary elements. This has not been recognized by the English representatives who said that the German authorities are fully responsible without reference to the internal conditions and that the British Government, in consideration of the excitement of public opinion in England, would begin hostilities again if relief in this respect was not given. On the German side all is taking place in order to bring about an orderly sending home of English and other prisoners of war and that by measures that have thereupon been taken the carrying out of the regular transportation of these prisoners has been assured and has already been accomplished to a considerable extent.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 26.—The War Prisoners Department announces that 49 officers and 14,235 men have arrived from Germany and Holland, while 5,841 are expected to arrive this week from Germany, Holland, Denmark and Norway. 2,500 civilians from Germany and 2,045 soldiers are arriving at Dover from Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Reliable information has been received that prisoners escaping from the German lines in Belgium are not in a serious condition and are in good spirits, thought dirty and badly clothed. The Belgians are feeding and sheltering them.

London, November 27.—The Inter-Departmental Committee on Prisoners of War reports that since the signing of the armistice 17,173 officers and other ranks have reached England, while 6,336 officers and other ranks and 2,233 civilians are expected to arrive immediately.

Replying to the Government's protest against the shocking condition in which prisoners of war are being released, the German authorities stated that the High Command was doing its utmost to alleviate conditions of prisoners but the severity of the armistice terms presented difficulties. His Majesty's Government replied to the German Higher Command that no excuse will be accepted and that full reparation will be exacted for unnecessary suffering of British prisoners. If reparation in kind cannot be made, it will be made in persons by the officials who are responsible.

TUCHUNS TO MAKE FIGHT TO WIN BACK CONTROL

Parliament Swings To Tuan's Support And Troops May Be Used As Threat

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, November 29.—The continued presence of the Tuchuns in Peking is recruiting uneasiness in the Capital. Tuchun Li Shun is reported to be recruiting troops and to be ready to march against the North if the Tuchuns interfere with the peace negotiations. General Chang Tso-lin states that he has 200,000 troops, including police, under his command, and that he is able to control the Peking-Tientsin railway if he thinks it advisable.

Parliament is now largely supporting General Tuan Chi-ju, while the Tuchuns are openly obstructing President Hsu Shih-chang's policy. It is believed that the Tuchuns are awaiting the results of General Hsu Shu-cheng's mission to Japan, after which there will be important developments.

Where Do We Go From Here? By T. E. Powers



WOMEN PLAYING PART IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

Several Running As Candidates, Including One Who Opposes Mr. Asquith

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—One of the outstanding features of the election is the part women are playing as candidates and voters. The former include Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who is contesting Southwick, Birmingham; Mrs. How Martyn at Hendon and Mrs. Hope, who is opposing Mr. Asquith in East Fife.

Pro-Government election authorities declare that eighty percent of the soldiers on the Western front are expected to vote, while Liberal organs estimate that only thirty percent will do so. Coalitionist newspapers are admitting that it has been a tactical mistake to antagonize patriotic labor by putting up Coalitionist candidates to oppose certain labor candidates, who have worked zealously in the war, and they forebode a number of Coalitionist withdrawals.

Election meetings which are being held throughout the country demonstrate the intensity of feeling of all classes as regards the future exclusion of Germans from Great Britain and the punishment of other enemy criminals. This is a definite test question which is being put to candidates.

Mr. Asquith's Program London, November 26.—Mr. Asquith, in the course of an election address in his constituency of East Fife, condemned any tampering with the essentials of free trade. He advocated the granting of Home Rule to Ireland and the removal without delay of war restrictions upon personal liberty. He dwelled on the strengthened ties with the Dominions which had resulted from war comradeship and anticipated stimulated inter-Imperial Development of common resources and more frequent and intimate interchange of counsel, without in any way impairing local autonomy.

King George And Poincare Toast Respective Nations

Dinner Given At Elysee At Which Heads Of Two Governments Make Speeches

(French Wireless) Lyons, November 29.—At the dinner given on Thursday evening at the Elysee in honor of the King of England, the President of the Republic proposed a toast in which he recalled the efforts accomplished by Great Britain during more than four and a half years, and added: "Two peoples who have for so many months supported and held up each other do not, naturally, need to be urged for the future to co-operate constantly and fraternally in the advance of human progress. Together we have suffered, together we have struggled, together we have conquered. We are united for ever."

The King of England expressed similar sentiments. After paying homage to the valor of the superb French army, to the loyal co-operation of the Allies, to the generalship and the skilful strategy of Marshal Foch, King George proclaimed the union of hearts and the identity of interests which already exist between the French people and the British and, addressing the President of the Republic, he concluded: "Kindly accept my cordial thanks for the opportunity you give me to tender at this moment, for ever memorable for our victory, the homage of my respect to the French nation."

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Boulogne, November 27.—The King, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert arrived here from London at midday en route to Paris. The Royal party crossed the Channel on board the famous destroyer Broke, which was escorted by six destroyers and a squadron of aeroplanes. The Royal party was enthusiastically received, and after the usual ceremonies the party motored to Montreuil.

Paris, November 28.—The splendid reception prepared for King George is proof of the sympathy uniting the two great nations of Western Europe, whose alliance has survived for fifteen years all efforts of German intrigue. King Edward laid the foundation of the close understanding between Great Britain and France. King George's official visit is more than a state event: It is a solemn consecration of the alliance which will endure in peace as in war.

BRITAIN ADVISED TO ASK KAISER'S EXTRADITION

Law Officers Say There Is Legal Ground For Demand He Be Given Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 28.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the War Cabinet has instructed the Law Officers of the Crown to report upon the legal position of the Kaiser.

Later.—The Lord Chancellor, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have advised the Government that the Allied Governments, either jointly or individually, are entitled to demand the ex-Kaiser's surrender. The same decision applied to all persons who ordered or committed crimes covered by pre-war extradition treaties.

BRITAIN WON'T RELEASE MANY MEN AT PRESENT

Priority In Demobilisation Will Be Given Those Who Have Jobs Waiting

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—The Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry issue reminders to the public that general demobilisation has not yet begun and that the naval and military situation does not permit of any general release of men from the forces. When general demobilisation does begin priority will be given to officers and men who have definite employment awaiting them. A strictly limited number of men, however, will be released before general demobilisation for "pivotal" industries and professions, which include agricultural machine makers, agriculturalists, boot-makers, brickmakers, cement makers, builders, miners, wharfmen, food makers, paper makers, railwaymen, shipbuilders, ship-brokers, overseas commercial agents, accountants and architects.

MUNICH SOCIALISTS INSIST OLD REGIME BE ALLDRIVEN OUT

Attack Is Made Against Erzberger, Solf And Scheidemann

GIVE ULTIMATUM

Bavaria Will Cease All Relations With Foreign Office Representatives

EBERT SUPPORTED

Amsterdam Hears Report Army Is Forming For Counter-Revolution

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 29.—The Socialist Council of Munich has sent to the Socialist Council in Berlin a telegram expressing its indignation concerning the representatives of the old regime and also at the compromising fact that Erzberger, Solf and Scheidemann are still exercising a similar influence on foreign politics and demanding the immediate dismissal of the various counter-revolutionary elements.

On the other hand, the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bavaria, Eisner, has addressed to the Bavarian plenipotentiary in Berlin for transmission to the Foreign Office, the following telegram: "The recent attempts which have been made to continue the old methods of conducting the Foreign Office and to prevent the German people from knowing the truth has decided the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Popular Republic of Bavaria to sever all relations with the plenipotentiaries of the Foreign Office for Austro-German Union."

Berlin, November 28.—(Via Nauen and Koukaza). Dr. Ludo Hartmann, the diplomatic Minister of the German-Austrian Republic in Berlin, has made the following statement to the representatives of the press, concerning the union of German-Austria to Germany:

Heretofore it was not possible to unite the dynastic interests of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns. Now that the imperial dynasties have disappeared, there remains no real hindrance to prevent all the German-speaking people in Germany and Austria who have feelings in common from uniting on the basis of the right of self-determination. The right of self-determination will without doubt be a fundamental principle in future. The German-Austrian people could not understand it, just in their case, an exception was to be made. The Entente should have every reason to further the union of the German-speaking districts of Austria with the German Republic, for on one side the quiet of Europe which would be secured to a great degree since without this union this quiet would be continually disturbed by German irredentism, and on the other side because by this union an actual democratic solution would be brought about.

Two Ministers Of Justice

Berlin, November 29.—(Via Nauen and Koukaza). The lawyers Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld and Wolfgang Heine have been charged by the Prussian Government with the conduct of the Ministry of Justice, in place of the former Minister Dr. Spahn. Minister Heine has been prevented by other duties which he had taken upon himself in Anhalt from taking over his office until now. Dr. Rosenfeld, in entering upon office, has come to an understanding with the present officials to continue their duties without further disturbance.

The amnesty granted on November 12, 1918, for all political acts is extended, as is now made known, to political acts of all kinds.

Counter-Revolution Coming?

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Het Volk telegraphs that General von Marwitz has arrived at Treves with a big army and is apparently preparing for a counter-revolution. A number of Councils of German troops at the front have assured the

Robert Government of support and have condemned the extremists.

Copenhagen, November 28.—Seventy delegates attended an important conference between the governments of the various German states held in Berlin. Herr Ebert, in an opening address, declared that the Socialist Republic constitution had now finally replaced the monarchy and executive power was now in the hands of the workers and soldiers. Their next aim was to conclude peace on a secure economic basis. The worst consequences would ensue if some of the armistice terms were not mitigated.

The summoning of a national assembly was necessary in order to ensure regular co-operation between the Imperial administration and the Federal States. Dr. Solf, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the situation was menacing owing to the Entente's desire to destroy us and become separatist movements are increasing.

World Oppose Separation

Copenhagen, November 28.—Upon the resumption of the conference of representatives of German Federal States at Berlin a resolution was passed in the first place emphasizing the need of unity of the various "German tribes" against separatist movements; secondly, that a national assembly should be summoned as soon as possible; thirdly, that the Soviets should represent the people's will until the Assembly meets; and fourthly, that the administration of the Empire must work for an early peace.

After Herr Mueller, Minister of Economy, had warned the conference against unauthorized encroachments on money and credit systems, the conference passed a resolution unanimously, saying: "It is absolutely necessary that banks and other credit institutions should work on the same basis and in the same form as hitherto in order to maintain Germany's economic affairs, to secure supplies of provisions and raw materials, and to obtain credit abroad for the German Republic." Herr Mueller declared that if the present lawless system continued, Germany would break down financially.

APPEAL BY ELLEN KEY

Berlin, November 28.—(Via Nauen and Kunkum.) The Swedish author, Ellen Key, who during the war often took a stand against Germany, publishes an appeal to the women in all countries in which she emphasizes that the higher ideals of humanity in the relation of nations to each other cannot be reached if one allows hunger to destroy Germany and if one forces on a German peace conditions which are in contradiction to its right of free self-determination. Women must make use of their power to prevent the conclusion of a peace of revenge. Wisdom and clemency should characterize the terms of peace.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES NEARLY FORTY THOUSAND

33,000 Dead And 5,000 Wounded, In Addition To 17,000 In Merchant Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 26.—The total naval casualties to November 11, including Naval Air Service to March 31 but excluding the Naval Division, were: dead 2,446 officers and 20,895 men; wounded 805 officers and 4,379 men; missing 15 officers and 32 men; prisoners 222 officers and 893 men.

In addition 14,661 officers and men of merchant service and fishing vessels were killed and 3,395 made prisoners.

INDIAN LOSSES 100,000

London, November 27.—The following figures refer to Indian ranks only.

An official memorandum shows that the strength of the army in India at the outbreak of war was 328,561. 1,161,789, of whom 757,747 were combatants, were recruited during the war up to September 20 last. 823,374 were sent overseas.

Casualties were 23,051 killed, died or missing; 69,296 wounded and 5,692 made prisoners. The majority of these casualties were suffered in Mesopotamia.

New Appeal Made For St. Dunstan's

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—Sir Arthur Ponsonby makes a renewed appeal for support of the St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Hostel at Regent's Park, London, where nearly seven hundred blind are now being trained. He hopes that amid the present feelings of exhilaration the public will remember with generous sympathy those who have given their sight, which is second only to life itself, to win the war.

PRIORITY DECIDED FOR RAW MATERIALS

Order Fixed In Which Classes Of Work Can Get Supplies In Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—The Press Bureau states that Mr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, on the advice of the Council on Post-war Priority, announces that the following classes of work have first claim upon raw materials and the producing capacity released from war work, namely: the repair of existing machinery in the United Kingdom; the maintenance and repairs of railways, roads and docks; shipbuilding and repair to merchant vessels; the manufacture of agricultural, mining and textile machinery used in public utility services in the United Kingdom; and the manufacture of approved orders placed by the Government of the Dominions and Allies.

MR. MILLARD WILL JOIN CHINA PEACE MISSION

Will Accompany Delegates To Conference As Chief Of Publicity Bureau

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, November 28.—Mr. Thomas P. Millard has been appointed Chief of the Publicity Bureau attached to the Chinese Mission to the Peace Conference at Versailles.

SINKING OF BRITISH SHIP BY U-BOAT UNCONFIRMED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 26.—Up to the present there has been no official confirmation of yesterday's report from Stockholm that a German submarine destroyed a British transport bound for Archangel on November 11.

EXPORTS TO HOLLAND ALLOWED BY BRITAIN

All But Cotton And Wool Goods Can Be Sent Under License

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 26.—The War Trade Department announces that exports to Holland can be resumed under license. This does yet apply to cotton, cotton goods, wool and woolen goods.

SINN FEIN CONTESTING EVERY SEAT IN IRELAND

De Valera Nominated For Four Constituencies, Opposing Both Dillon And Devlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—A feature of the election in Ireland is the campaign of the Sinn Fein Party, who are running a hundred candidates for a hundred and five seats. Not only are they contesting Catholic constituencies but they are fighting every seat in Protestant Ulster. The Sinn Fein leader, de Valera, has been nominated for four constituencies, including Mr. Dillon's and Mr. Devlin's.

British War Dead May Be Re-Buried

Proposed To Combine Isolated Graves In Cemeteries Where They May Be Cared For

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—The Press Bureau announces that H. J. Kipling, in submitting to the Imperial War Graves Commission a suggestion for an inscription for a great war-stone which shall form the central feature in all cemeteries abroad, wrote: "It was necessary to find words of praise and honor which should be both simple, well-known, comprehensible and of the same value in all tongues, and standing as far as might be outside the flux of men and things. After search and consultation among all ranks and the many races in our armies and navies as well as with those who have given their sons, it seemed to me that no phrase could be better than that which forms the close of the tribute to 'fallen men' in Ecclesiasticus, namely: 'Their name liveth for evermore.'"

The Commission has approved this recommendation. The Imperial War Graves Commission has decided upon the principle of uniform headstones for marking graves of men of all ranks, pointing out to those who anticipated supplying memorials of their own choosing the necessity that there shall be no differentiation and of co-operating in action of the highest significance, namely, community of sacrifice.

The Commission recommends a headstone thirty inches high and eighteen inches wide, bearing the valiant man's rank, name, regiment and date of death, the text of his being permitted to add a three-line inscription.

London, November 28.—The Press Bureau announces that the Imperial War Graves Commission is considering the removal of soldiers lying in isolated graves scattered across the battlefields, which will shortly again be brought under cultivation. It has been decided that it is necessary to remove them to cemeteries where they can be reverently cared for. There are over 150,000 isolated graves in France and Belgium, notably on the Ypres and Somme battlefields, where they are thickly strewn over an area several miles in length and breadth. Any other course would be excessively painful to relatives and unfair to land-holders. Volunteers from among the comrades of the fallen will carry out the removals under the direction of Chaplains. There are overwhelming reasons against the exhumation of bodies for removal to the soldiers' native countries. Such a course would be contrary to the principle of equality of treatment and few could afford the expense, while the task of emptying 400,000 graves would be colossal.

U.S. VETOES TRANSFER OF SHIPS TO BRITISH

Government Will Take Over Vessels On Terms Offered By British Syndicate

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, November 27.—The United States Government has refused to approve the transfer to a British syndicate of the International Mercantile Marine, including the Olympic and other very important ships. The Government has offered to take over the vessels on the same terms as the British offer.

GERMAN SHIPS CAN'T FLY FLAGS IN BRITISH PORTS

Admiral Beatty Refuses Permission For Them To Do So

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 23.—The Admiralty announces that Admiral von Reuter, commanding the interned German fleet, has protested against Admiral Beatty's instruction forbidding the hoisting of the German flag as being a breach of international custom and contrary to the idea of civility between honorable opponents.

Admiral Beatty replied that although the armistice suspends hostilities, a state of war still exists between Germany and the Allies. No enemy vessel can be permitted to fly the national ensign in British ports while under custody.

London, November 27.—Twenty-seven more German submarines surrendered at Harwich today making a total of 114 so far interned.

London, November 28.—A British naval officer, who received the surrender of a German destroyer in the North, states that the German officer, who presented himself in order to make the surrender, proved to be a junior. Asked where the commander was, he replied, "The Commander gave us some trouble four days ago, so we threw him overboard." A representative of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council on board the destroyer wearing a white armband confirmed this statement. An officer belonging to another destroyer stated that he had been a hairdresser in Liverpool.

New Russian Army Makes Good Showing

Is Well Disciplined And Commanded By Well Trained Officers

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Harbin, November 28.—People arriving from Siberia state that the new Russian army produces an excellent impression, being well disciplined and commanded by well-trained officers, but the lack of clothes and ammunition is greatly felt.

It is now proved that the Bolsheviks in Alapatievsk murdered the following members of the Russian Royal Family: Grand Duke Sergei Michailovitch, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, Dukes Yona Konstantine and Yegor and Prince Palei, all of whom were made to jump into the shaft of a mine situated not far from Alapatievsk.

A meeting of the popular Socialist party in Omsk unanimously decided to support Admiral Koltchak.

Vladivostok, November 29.—General Janin leaves for Omsk tonight.

Attaman Semenov continues irreconcilable, but Admiral Koltchak is conciliatory and has requested the representatives of the Allies to persuade the fiery Cossack chief to recognise his authority.

It is officially reported from Omsk that General Dutoif is pressing the Bolshevik forces heavily near Samara.

SALE OF WORK NEXT WEEK

A sale of work in aid of Limbless Soldiers and Sailors will be held in Union Church Hall next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Tea will be served. Admission will be one dollar.

BARRAGE REMOVED IN FRONT OF DOVER

System Of Nets And Mines Protecting Channel Entrance Cleared Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—The Dover barrage has been removed. The barrage formerly consisted of nets between the British and French shores in order to guard the entrance to the Channel and prevent the entrance of submarines. This was a difficult business, as it was necessary to keep a passage partially open for merchant shipping. Nets alone did not fulfil the object, and a barrage of mines and other buoyed obstacles was fixed up in 1917, being constantly guarded by armed trawlers and drifters. These were constantly subject to attack from enemy destroyers from Belgian ports in an effort to destroy the barrage.

PERU-CHILE BREACH HEALED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, November 28.—The Chilean Consul-General announces that the dispute between Chile and Peru has been adjusted.

Missionary Society Meets Tuesday Night

Paper On 'Chinese Mohammedanism' To Be Read By Rev. Mason

A regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday evening. At 7 p.m. there will be a social gathering with refreshments and at 8 o'clock the business meeting will be called to order. A paper on "Chinese Mohammedanism" will be read by the Rev. Isaac Mason. Contributions will be received for the Committee on the Moral Improvement of Shanghai. A cordial welcome is extended to visiting missionaries.

AUSTRIANS OBJECT TO INNSBRUCK OCCUPATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 26.—A message from Vienna states that the Italians have occupied Innsbruck. The Austrian Foreign Office is raising objection.


BAVARIAN DISCLOSURES SHOCK ALL CAPITALS

German Papers Bitter And Some Demand Arrest Of Bethmann-Hollweg And Others

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 26.—The British and French Press scathingly comment on the Bavarian Legation disclosures regarding the origin of the war, declaring that no crime in history was ever prepared in a more cold-blooded or deliberate manner. Beside the little group of plotters in Berlin and Vienna, Napoleon at his worst appears a white man. Even the German papers are shocked by the revelations, and advanced Socialist organs in Berlin demand the arrest of Bethmann-Hollweg, von Jagow and Zimmermann.

PRINCE OF ORLEANS DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 29.—Prince Antoine of Orleans has died as the result of a flying accident on Tuesday while he was bringing despatches from France.



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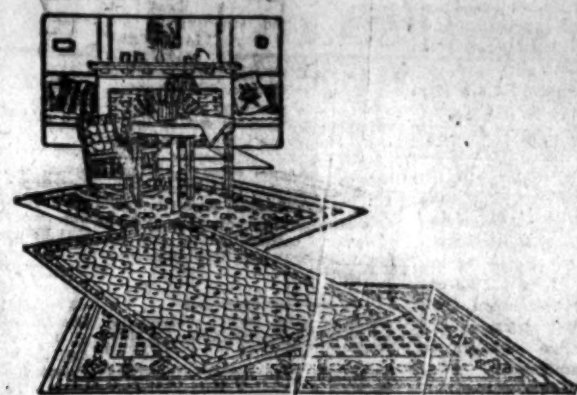
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WILL EXHIBIT PAINTINGS TO AID SIBERIAN RELIEF

Interesting Collection Of Pictures Arranged To Be Shown At Cercle Sportif

Shanghai art lovers may look forward to an interesting exhibition this week and at the same time to an opportunity of aiding the relief work now so imperative in Siberia. The exhibition is being arranged by Mrs. H. N. Macleod for next Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the new ballroom of the Cercle Sportif. The pictures, kindly lent for the occasion by the Club Committee, will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 and from 3 o'clock until 5 each day, the proceeds going to French and British war funds in support of Siberian relief.

The exhibit will include a set of interesting pictures of Peking by Mr. Jacoboff, the Russian artist who has been working in the capital all of this year and is coming to Shanghai to assist Mrs. Macleod with the exhibition, and also works by other Russian artists now here, who have expressed eagerness to help the funds. It is hoped also to cause a great saving in paper and printing. The following bulletin regarding War Savings Stamps has been issued: The following provision in an Act approved September 24, 1918, removes, effective at once, the limit of \$100 on the amount of war-savings stamps that may be sold to any person at one time. It also provides that the limit of \$1,000 (maturity value) on the amount that may be held by one person at one time shall apply to any one series. Thus a person may purchase war-savings stamps of the forthcoming series of 1919 to the limit of \$1,000 regardless of his holdings of the current series of 1918. Postmasters will be governed accordingly: "Sec. 2. That section 6 of the Second Liberty Bond Act is hereby amended by striking out the figures '\$2,000,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof the figures '\$4,000,000,000.' Such section is further amended by striking out the words 'The amount of war-savings certificates sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100, and it shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold war-savings certificates to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000.' and inserting in lieu thereof the words, 'It shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold war-savings certificates of any one series to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000.'"

FOCH TO BE DELEGATE AT PEACE CONFERENCE?

Question Of Commander's Position At Meeting Discussed In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, November 27.—A question which is particularly interesting Frenchmen is whether Marshal Foch will be an official member of the Peace Conference. It is pointed out that the Duke of Wellington took part in the Congress of Vienna and that General Moltke was Prince Bismarck's right-hand man.

The French Cabinet has approved a bill for the re-organization of the foreign trade office, increasing the number of Commercial Attaches and providing for the appointment of commercial agents to act under them.

British Wives Of Aliens Freed Of Restriction

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 27.—The Home Office announces the relaxation of restriction on British-born women who are aliens by marriage.

U. S. Post Office Notes

The American Post Office advises that mail may be expected on the Kaishima Maru, the Shinyo Maru, Arakida Maru and the Nanking. That carried by the first two named boats should arrive the early part of this week. The American Post Office has advised that a parcel post mail of 1,073 sacks will arrive about December 19. This will be a record mail through this Post Office.

The Postmaster General of the United States has issued instructions to postmasters to urge patrons of their offices to use, whenever possible, the larger denominations of stamps instead of the smaller in the mailing of large letters and parcels. When one 3-cent stamp will serve the purpose, don't use three 1-cent stamps; when the matter mailed requires 12 cents postage, use a 12-cent stamp and not four 3-cent stamps. It is especially desirable that this be done in Shanghai for the reason that it requires a very long time to secure supplies. The object of the request, it is understood, is to cause a great saving in paper and printing.

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The case against Julien Cattaraugus, a Rumanian subject, in the French Consular Court has resulted in a verdict of not guilty and Mr. Cattaraugus has been set at liberty. In the Mixed Court yesterday the case against Mrs. Grose, a German woman charged with assault by Miss L. Rodriguez, came up and was dismissed. Mrs. Molitor having died on November 25. Dien Ah-yung, an armed robber who held up a pedestrian on Fearon Road and robbed him of his clothing and other property several months ago and later was handed over by the Mixed Court, was shot yesterday at the Lungshui Arsenal by order of the office of the Defense Commission. The record of the prisoner shows that he was a persistent offender.

ALLIED SQUADRON SAILS, BOUND FOR SEBASTOPOL

16 War Vessels Leave Under Command Of Admiral Calthorpe

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, November 26.—It is officially announced that an Allied squadron, consisting of five battleships, two cruisers and nine destroyers, commanded by Admiral Calthorpe, sailed for Sebastopol on November 25. It was preceded to Sebastopol by a cruiser, two destroyers and a submarine.

British To Assist Northern Russia

Will Help In Establishing New Rouble Currency At Fixed Exchange

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 25.—In view of the confused state of the currency in Northern Russia, the British Government has decided to assist the Provisional Government in that area in establishing a new rouble currency at a fixed rate of exchange of forty roubles to one pound sterling. An experienced British financier has been appointed to supervise the work and a control office of conversion has been established at Archangel.

News Briefs

Mr. Hina Knapp, noted Christian Science lecturer, and Mrs. Knapp arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the Teiyo Maru.

Captain A. W. Studd of the Chinese Labor Battalion has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for San Francisco on the Senyo Maru yesterday were Mrs. T. N. Alexander, wife of the local manager of the T. K. K. Mr. H. S. Honigsberg, Mr. Thomas F. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey and Miss Godfrey and the Rev. S. A. Graham and Mrs. Graham.

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Mr. Yang Tchong, former Special Envoy to Shanghai, was elected president of the Chinese Association for the Development of Native Industry at the meeting of the society yesterday by an overwhelming majority. Previous to the election, Mr. Yang made an interesting talk on the opportunities of Chinese industry after the war. Messrs. Wang Chia-an and Wang Wen-tien were elected vice-presidents of the organization.

Two Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of purchasing or assisting to dispose of 23 balls and 458 ounces of opium stolen by two Germans. The case was remanded one week to permit further investigation.

A band of seven or eight armed robbers entered a house in the Tsingtao alleyway in the Sinza district early last evening, held the residents off with revolvers and escaped with a large amount of jewelry.

JUDGE LOBINGIER AIDS BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL

Presents Certificates Of Membership To Pupils Of Shanghai American School

At the American School on Friday Judge Lobingier presented a number of the pupils, who had been selected by the school at large for the honor, with certificates of membership in the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association, which as the Judge explained in his address to the school, was organized for purpose of purchasing and preserving the premises now known as 239 Arch St., Philadelphia, where the first legally authorized American flag was made by Betsy Ross under the supervision of General Washington.

This humble but historic building was threatened with destruction when, twenty years ago, the association above-mentioned was organized. Its activities were at first confined largely to raising funds for purchase of the premises; but this having been accomplished some time since and the building fitted up as a patriotic museum, the association is now seeking to secure sufficient additional funds to purchase the adjoining property, remove the stores which overshadow the old colonial house, and develop an attractive park in the heart of Philadelphia which patriotic Americans from everywhere may resort to and take pride in.

Judge Lobingier visited the place in September of last year and became so impressed with the opportunities for patriotic education which it affords that he took out membership for about twenty young Americans, mostly in China, leaving it mainly to the American school to name the recipients. The certificates arrived during the school vacation and it was not until last week that an opportunity suitable for all concerned was found for presenting them. The young people seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the affair and applauded loudly as each certificate was presented. In closing his remarks the Judge touched upon the 14 landmarks of Philadelphia, which he pronounced the most interesting city, historically, in America, and advised his young hearers to be sure to include it and the Betsy Ross house in the itinerary of their next visit to the homeland.

NAVY MEN GOING HOME

Fourteen British sailors, enlisted for the duration of the war, will sail home today. Among the party are officers and men who have seen active service in western waters, being transferred to the East only shortly before the termination of the war.

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

For Simmons' Bedsteads and Springs

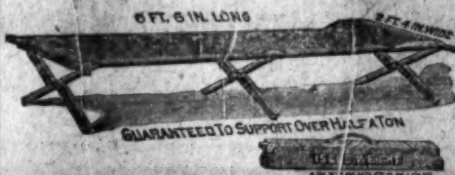
WHICH ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE HAD.



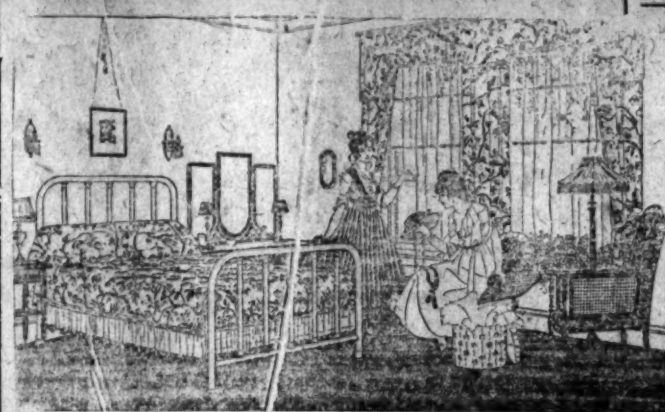
5 ft. x 3 ft. White Child's Steel Bed as illustrated Price \$27.00 each

This Heavy White Square-Post Bedstead

3 ft. 6 inches wide.... Price \$50.00 each } Springs, etc. extra
5 ft. 0 " " " " \$60.00 " }



Only one size as above.....\$14.00 each



Ask for No. 1390

2" White continuous Round Post Beds

Cheapest and Best

3 ft. wide.... \$33.00 each
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Spring and bedding extra

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SERVE YOU.



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We carry a full line of silk hosiery for men and women; Phoenix, Onyx and McCallum



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Automatically forces more speed out of the machine. Gives your typist more time to type. Gains 15% to 25% time on ordinary correspondence.

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Don't wait till you're compelled to buy!



See the ever-increasing GIFT SUGGESTIONS now being displayed in all departments—note particularly the SILVERWARE.

The neat assortment of Greeting Cards and Stationery of appropriate text and design; Mechanical Toys, Novelties, etc. for sale on the Second Floor will well repay your inspection.

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PLEADS TO ALLIES TO HELP RUSSIA REVIVE

Harold Williams Reminds Them
That Victory Is Largely
Due To Former Ally

RECALLS HER GREAT DEEDS

Says She Must Not Be Abandoned
in The Darkest Hour Of
Her Misfortune

By Harold Williams

(The New York Times)
London, Oct. 15.—The Allied armies are marching on triumph to triumph. Germany is tottering. Victory is within reach, victory and liberation from a nightmare. There is sound of suppressed cheering in the air and jubilation is mingled with amazement that the cause of our hearts is at last so brilliantly vindicated by our arms. The Allies are exchanging congratulations and vying in praise of each other's efforts.

But there is a shadow in the background watching with eyes full of sadness and longing, the shadow of a once great Ally who spent her strength in the darkest hour, who put forth an effort beyond all her resources, and fell stricken before victory dawned.

We dare not forget Russia now, broken as she is and suffering agony such as no nation has suffered for centuries. This victory that we are now approaching is hers as much as ours. Her blood is in it, the blood of thousands of her best sons. Her sorrow is in it, a sorrow that has sounded all the depths of tragedy. When the gallant little British army, side by side with the French, was struggling to save Paris, the dashing Russian advance into Prussia blunted the force of the enemy's blow. While we were organizing an army suited to Continental warfare the great Russian army was engaging the Germans and Austrians in Poland and Galicia, and Russia fought under impossible conditions. While the armies of the west were swept forth by the free nations, the Russian people, fighting for liberty, was bound by the fetters of a corrupt tyranny.

The Germans knew this and concentrated their energy for a final blow in the east, but the Russian army, betrayed by its rulers and its munitions exhausted, refused to accept defeat, and slowly throughout the summer of 1918 executed a retreat which in wonderful exhibition of courage, tenacity, and skill provoked the admiration of Mackensen himself.

The brilliant victories of 1918 were followed by the fall of Tsarism in 1917, and Germany committed the blackest crime upon her record. She poisoned the soul of the great nation, awakening with childlike joy to the practice of liberty. She deliberately corrupted the Russian army. Thousands of patriots perished in an effort to save the national honor, but the Germans had their evil way and celebrated their diabolical triumph in the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

But after the first flush of triumph the shame of that peace gradually ate into the hearts of the German people and corroded their overtrained faith in the justice of their cause. The withering breath of the hell they have created in the east is upon them, and now, when ruin faces them, they quail with a sense of the sins committed in their name.

By the glory of her effort and the depth of her suffering Russia has her great share in the peace that is very near. We cannot forget Russia now. At present Germany is asking for peace on President Wilson's terms. What does that mean for Russia? Who will speak for her when she is divided and distracted, when she is the prey of anarchy and bitter civil war, when in Moscow and Petrograd hundreds and hundreds of the bravest Russian officers and the

American Fliers Are Honored By British



ABOVE: LEUTENANT ARMSTRONG
BELOW: LEUTENANT LAMBLE

Here are two of the thirty American aviators who were mentioned recently in the British orders for distinguished service. Both have been serving with an American squadron affiliated with the British Flying Forces. Lieutenant W. J. Armstrong, of Philadelphia, mentioned for exceptional work at the front. Lieutenant E. G. Landis, of Chicago, who shot down two German planes and an observation balloon in one engagement.

ablest and most intelligent Russian civilians are being murdered in cold blood under the black reign of terror?

One of President Wilson's conditions is that the Germans shall evacuate Russia. What, then, does that mean—that they will withdraw their instructors and organizers from the Red army? Does it mean that they will cease to uphold Bolshevism, or will they not rather try by every means to thwart our efforts for reconstruction in the east?

Here in the west we can enforce complete obedience to our demands but it is far more difficult to see that our demands are carried out to the letter in Russia. While the days pass the Bolsheviks are doing their utmost to make the regeneration of Russia impossible. They are killing off the best and bravest. They are trying to destroy the brain of new Russia, just as their German masters are brutally destroying the towns of France. The permanent crippling of Russia is one of Germany's chief aims.

Events are rushing on with blinding speed, and in Russia too many sudden changes are possible, but as far as we are concerned one thing is clear: while Germany is parleying we must redouble our military effort not only in the west but in the east. At present the greatest hope seems to be that by detaching Turkey we may be able to get our ships back into the Black Sea and push from there. It ought also to be a condition of Germany's surrender that our ships should enter the Baltic. In any case, we must take up in the east those military positions that will enable us to insure that every detail of President Wilson's terms shall be exactly enforced.

APPLICATION TO TAKE DEPOSITION REFUSED

Mr. Bunn Makes Affidavit He
Does Not Intend To Leave
Shanghai

An order to take the deposition of Mr. R. D. Bunn, president of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, in connection with the Tis. 175,000 libel suit instituted against Mr. W. L. Merriman by Mr. J. I. Ezra, was vacated by Judge C. S. Lohmeyer in the United States Court for China yesterday morning when Mr. Bunn presented an affidavit that he had abandoned a proposed trip which might keep him outside the jurisdiction of the court until after the time of the trial.

The application to take Mr. Bunn's deposition was made by Mr. A. D. Gibbs, counsel for Mr. Ezra, last Wednesday on the ground that Mr. Bunn intended going to Japan today. The order was made Friday.

Mr. Bunn's affidavit set forth that it had been his intention to leave Shanghai on a voyage to Japan, as claimed in Mr. Gibbs' motion, but that he had abandoned his intention of leaving for a voyage at sea and it was not his present intention to go more than 100 miles beyond Shanghai.

Counsel for the plaintiff raised objection to the granting of the motion to vacate the order, which motion was made by Mr. Sterling Fessenden, representing Mr. Merriman. He protested that the affidavit was a subterfuge, being drafted in such form that the witness might change his mind ten minutes after leaving the courtroom and still sail away on the Tenyo or leave on a later boat before the trial.

Mr. Gibbs asked that Mr. Bunn be placed upon the witness stand to explain what he meant by his "present intention." This was refused by the court and counsel for the plaintiff then asked that Mr. Fessenden state whether, in the event of Mr. Bunn changing his mind as to leaving Shanghai, he would give sufficient notice so that his deposition might be taken. Mr. Fessenden replied that he did not think he was bound to give such an undertaking. The court said that it was a matter to be settled between counsel and Mr. Gibbs stated that if opposing counsel were acting in good faith there was no reason why he should not give notice in the event Mr. Bunn intended to leave.

Mr. Fessenden then said that if Mr. Bunn told him he was going away he would inform counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Gibbs again asked leave to examine Mr. Bunn which request the court declined to grant and Mr. Fessenden's application for vacation of the previous order was then allowed. Mr. Gibbs entering an exception.

Hangchow Itineraries

For the visitor to Hangchow, China's ancient capital, a little booklet of special value has just been brought out. It is called Hangchow Itineraries and is compiled by Mr. Robert F. Fitch.

By following the outline of sightseeing which Mr. Fitch has drawn up, the pilgrim to the Beautiful City may make a comprehensive tour of the famous localities thereabout and will find many of the difficulties of the journeying obliterated. With the list of itineraries are published a set of six maps, so detailed as to enable the visitor to arrive with ease at any particular point of interest. Hangchow's historic and scenic spots and edifices are succinctly described in the booklet, which includes six gravure illustrations of some of the more famous items of interest.

The guide book is written by one who has lived long in the neighborhood and is thoroughly conversant with the history and legends of the city and its surroundings. The compilation is published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund.

Amount	previously	Tls.	\$
acknowledged	1,855.92	3,072.94	
E. W. Noel	100.00		
In Memory of Mrs. Jansen	10.00		
W. A. S.	25.00		
C. A. Member	25.00		
E. A. Mackay	50.00		
	1,880.92	3,258.94	

H. H. Fox,

Hon. Treasurer.

British Consulate General,
Shanghai, November 30, 1918.

Books For Soldiers

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Messrs. C. E. Couling, E. F. Bateman, P. Johns, F. Ayecough, M. Quinn (Tainyang), J. Palmer (Ningpo), P. R. Graves, W. Y. Clyne, F. Jones, Rev. C. F. Viking, Messrs. A. D. Bell, M. Weatherhead, J. Harrop, E. Barnip, F. L. Marshall, J. E. Cameron, A. C. Hynes, F. Large, R. S. Ivy, C. W. Porter, G. Stevens, H. Forrester, D. Melnikoff (Hankow), W. Hughes, E. J. Cornfoot, W. Wanderleach, H. A. Atkinson, N. E. B. Ezra, J. Frost, G. F. L. Harrison, S. W. Wolfe, B. A. T. Co. (Mailing Dept.), Asiatic Petroleum Co., Thomas Hanbury School, Shewan, Tomes and Co., Macintosh and Co., Shanghai Lusitano Club, Shanghai Club, H. B. M. Postal Agent, Hankow, "E.H.M." "H.C." and "A.B."

By favor of the Agent, Russian

Volunteer Fleet, a further consignment of books, etc., was forwarded to Vladivostok on Friday last.

The following letter has just been received from Mr. L. D. Wilgess, Acting Hon. Secretary, British Patriotic League:

Vladivostok British Patriotic League.
November 22, 1918.

H. B. M. Postmaster,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

I have to thank you for your letter

of the 15th inst., and for sending us consignments of books and magazines for the use of the troops by the previous mailings of the Simbirsk. I have to acknowledge also parcel receipt for four sacks by the last sailing of this steamer. We are having these collected from the steamer.

I am,
Yours truly,
(Sd.) L. D. Wilgess,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Henry The Tailor

From this date we have removed from
14-J Seward Road

to
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(opposite Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works)

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"The Foremost of their kind in America"

THESE AFTER-THE-BATH LUXURIES lure the senses into luxurious rest by the clean, cool sweetness that they possess, coupled with their caressing softness, their flower-fragrance, and their inexpressible daintiness. Only users of Mennen's Talcums can realize the infinite care that goes into their making—the boundless satisfaction which comes from their use.

MENNEN'S "SENG YANG" brings the magic and the mystery of the Far East into your boudoir.

MENNEN'S "BORATED" is baby's best friend. Good for everybody's baby and every baby's body.

MENNEN'S "VIOLET" has the woody warmth and fragrance that come only from the wild things living close to nature's heart.

For sunburn and windburn, Mennen's Cold Cream remains unexcelled. The original greaseless cream, never successfully imitated. Used liberally before and after exposure to sun and wind, it prevents skin irritation and protects the complexion.

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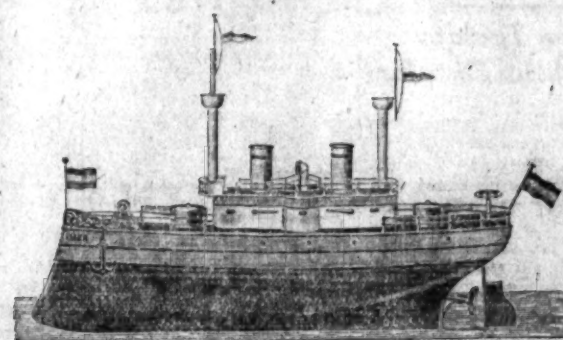


**I HAVE ARRIVED
READY
FOR
XMAS**

AND MY HEADQUARTERS ARE ON BOARD

THE GOOD SHIP

"SANTA CLAUS"



NOW DRY-DOCKED ON THE
FIRST FLOOR — WHITEAWAYS

Here you will find my Xmas Ship loaded with all the newest Toys from England, France and America.

:- :- Despite the many difficulties in obtaining stocks these days, I have managed to secure :- :-

A WONDERFUL AND VARIED CHOICE OF FINE TOYS AND
GIFTS FOR THE KIDDIES

The show of gifts for grown ups will be found quite in keeping with the usual fine display we make at Xmas Time.

AT HOME DAYS — EVERY DAY — FIRST FLOOR

A WORD

SHOP

EARLY



Bring the Kiddies in to see my big ship

SHOP EARLY

FOR THE

BIG CHOICE

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

Terms: Cash at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE HAS OFFICIAL OPENING

Shanghai Produce And Stock Exchange Offices Scene Of Large Reception

The new Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange, 19 Foochow Road, was the scene of an opening reception yesterday when a large number of foreign, Japanese and Chinese guests attended. The principal speakers were Messrs. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul-General, and K. Miyazaki, the director from the Osaka Exchange. Mr. D. Goh, one of the managing-directors of the Shanghai office, presided and introduced the speakers. Other prominent guests were Vice-Consul K. Kishi of the Japanese Consulate, Messrs. Chu Pao-man and Wong T-ing, the latter two Chinese being also connected with the new enterprise.

Following the program in the exchange rooms the guests adjourned to the general office for luncheon. About five hundred guests, including bankers, representatives from the local Chinese yamen, and merchants attended the function. The exchange will officially open for business Monday.

The company occupies a two-story spacious building on the corner of Foochow and Kiangse Roads. The ground floor consists of two big halls, printing room, a manager's office, a mess room and five brokers' offices. One of the halls will be used for the general office and the account department, while the other will house the share department, the cotton market, the stamping counter, the rostrum, the spectators' quarters and the reporters' box. The first floor comprises 20 brokers' offices, two mess rooms and the directors' rooms.

Reception Tuesday To Mitsui Directors

A reception to Dr. Takuma Dan, senior director of the Mitsui Corporation, and Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama, managing director of the Mitsui Bank, will be given at the Astor House from 4:30 to 6 p.m. Tuesday by Mr. Tokutaro Hayashi, manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Mr. Juhel Kenjo, manager of the Mitsui Bank.

Gala Concert Saturday

Music lovers should look forward with delight to the gala concert which is to be given next Saturday evening at the Lyceum. The principal artists to appear are Mr. B. Sykora, celebrated cellist, and Mr. Gerard Zalsman, whose baritone voice is already most favorably known here. Assisting them will be Mrs. Powell, who will play the beautiful Grieg sonata with Mr. Sykora, and Miss Katherine Campbell, talented American pianist who, besides accompanying throughout the evening, will give several solo numbers. Booking for the concert is at Moutrie's.

BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. Y. C. Tong Elected President, Dr. Pott And Mr. Pearce Among Vice-Presidents

The Boy Scouts Association of China held its annual meeting Friday at the World's Chinese Students' Federation. Mr. Y. C. Tong was elected president of the association. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Messrs. E. C. Pearce, Ede Lan-ching, Shen Jao-chang and M. Y. Chung were elected Vice-Presidents. Other officers of the organization for the ensuing year were Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, chairman of the executive committee, S. C. Chu, treasurer, P. K. Chu and K. F. Chang, secretaries. Prof. J. R. Norton was elected secretary of the national committee. According to the reports, there are 13 troops of boy scouts in Shanghai, consisting of 822 scouts and 38 officers.

VICTORY CELEBRATION

A large number of foreign and Chinese participated in the victory celebration of the Allies at the Cantonese Free Schools at the Eschen Guild yesterday. Mr. Chu Ching-lan, former Civil Governor of Kwangtung, gave the principal address. He dwelt upon the importance of free education.

The 1,000 students of the schools led by their bands and a detachment of boy scouts looked very smart when they marched to the guild compound where the concert was held. The program started with the saluting of the Allies' colors as the band struck the national anthems of the various Entente Powers.

Mr. Sung, the educational commissioner of Kiangsu, and Mr. S. H. Foh also spoke. The program concluded with the presentation of a playlet staged by the students.

709 BRITISH AIR RAIDS WERE MADE IN GERMANY

374 Were Carried Out On Large Cities In Enemy Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 27.—Altogether 709 British air raids were made into Germany during thirteen months to November 11, comprising 374 raids on large towns, 209 on aerodromes established for the defense of the Rhine, and 126 on other military objectives in Alsace-Lorraine and Germany. Altogether 650 tons of bombs were dropped. The number of British air raids into Germany during twelve months was five times greater than the number of German raids into Great Britain during four years.

SOUTHERN SLAVS JOIN SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO

Conference Of All Parties At Agram Decides On Break From Austria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, November 26.—A conference of representatives of all parties held at Agram has proclaimed the union of all South Slav districts of Austria-Hungary with Serbia and Montenegro.

Italian Pianist Coming

Mr. Baci, an Italian pianist of note, will give a series of concerts at the Lyceum Theater, beginning early in January.

16 More Germans Up In Bank Cases

Sixteen more Germans were named defendants in suits filed by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank in the Mixed Court yesterday. They were all summoned and required to sign bonds for their appearance when the cases come up for trial.

Siberian Reconstruction Japan's Mission; No Time To Drink Sake, Say 'Asahi'

"When the present justification is over, we hope that the Japanese people will open the map of the world and study as to where lies the work to be done by Japanese hands," writes the Osaka Asahi. Says this paper: With the conclusion of armistice, America's great and admirable work of the world's reconstruction has begun. President Wilson, after having officially announced the terms of armistice before the Congress, declared that the whole of America's war causes had been fulfilled and that the work to rescue suffering nations was a fortunate duty his countrymen were to take up. According to that idea, Mr. Wilson requested Mr. Hoover to take charge for the American Government of the organization of measures for food relief for the liberated nations of Europe and to proceed at once to Europe as the Government's special representative for the determination of the proper measures of relief and to act in co-ordination with various governments concerned.

According to the program announced by the American Government, the first thing America is going to do is for the relief of Belgium, increasing the volume of foodstuffs which had been formerly supplied, so as to physically rehabilitate the undernourished population. The second function of Mr. Hoover's mission is to organize and determine the need of foodstuffs for the liberated populations of Southern Europe, the Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, Serbians, Rumanians and others.

The third measure is not yet announced, but it is easily to be supposed that America will surely start in the near future the relief work in Russia and in Siberia on a grand scale. As the result of the abandonment of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, all the German activities, either political or economic, will totally be driven out from Russia and under present circumstances, there are only two countries in the world which possess enough power and resources to rescue the Russians or Siberians, and they are America and Japan.

At present, all the mining and industrial works in Siberia are stopped on account of the lack of foodstuffs for workers. The fact, however, is due to the real scarcity of foodstuffs. There are plenty of foodstuffs in various regions away from the business and industrial centers, the fundamental trouble being the incompetence of the transportation system for distributing these foodstuffs.

It is now evident that America will take an active part in the work of the Siberian reconstruction, especially that in connection with the restoration of the Trans-Siberian Railway, so as in the future her strong economic power would be able to control the most important part of

the commercial and industrial life of the Russians in Siberia. We have said that Japan is another country which possesses enough power and ample resources to rescue the suffering population in Siberia. Why, then, does she not take initiative in that noble work? Indeed, if Japan overlooks the opportunity and hesitates to take an active part in the work, the result will really be deplorable.

We sincerely hope, therefore, that the Japanese people, when the present justification is over, will open the map of the world and study as to where is the work to be done by their hands. Certainly, it is not they who should help South Slavs and other liberated populations in Central Europe. But Siberia is really the place where there are works to be done by the Japanese. It is not the time for the Japanese to drink sake for the victory. They must study at the present moment the great lesson the American people have given us and are going to give us.

TWO YEARS' HARD LABOR FOR FORGER OF ROUBLES

Michael Doll, Convicted Of Rls. 591,000 Fraud, Sentenced In Supreme Court

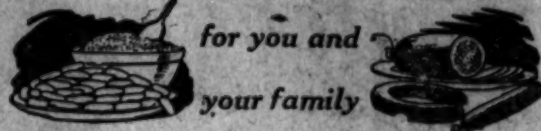
Two years' imprisonment at hard labor was the sentence served on Michael Doll, convicted of forgery of rouble notes to the amount of over Rls. 591,000, by Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday. Doll was declared guilty by a jury on Friday and sentence had been postponed pending decision under which section of the Forgery Act his act came.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, stated that in view of the rider appended to the jury's verdict the police would take action in the Mixed Court against Tia Teen-foo, the Chinese printer implicated. The Chinese appeared before Italian Assessor Ron and Magistrate Yu yesterday and was remanded for the British Assessor.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

At the American Song Service, to be held today at 5 p.m. in the Palace Hotel, the Rev. Frank D. Rawlinson will speak on "Altruism in America." There will be a program of special music.

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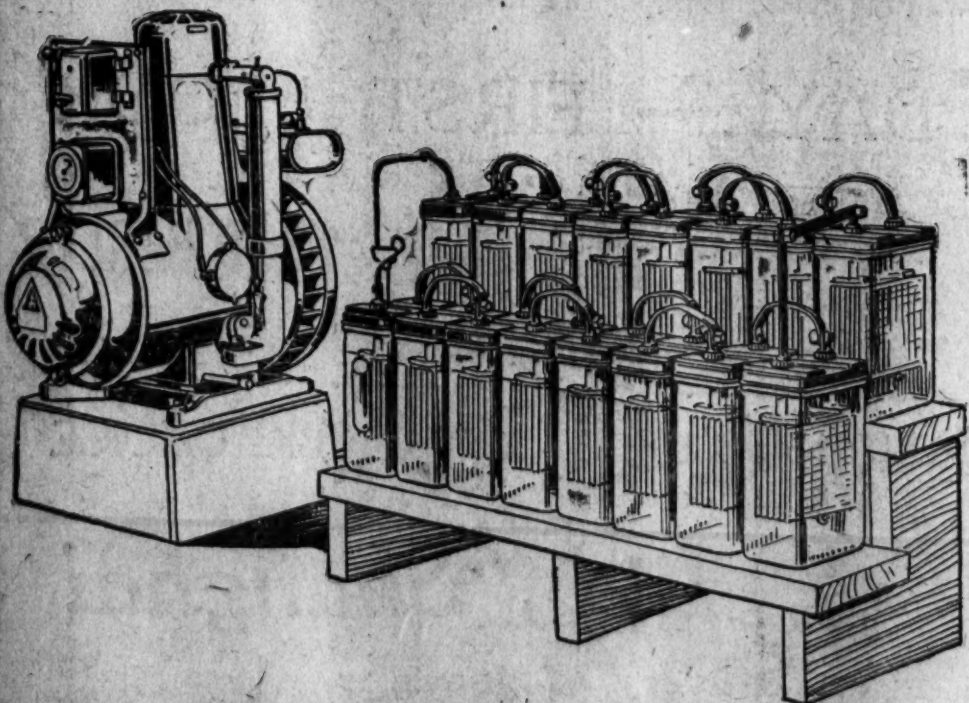
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Japanese Views On The Armistice, On Britain And On America

In view of the official announcement of a reduction of the United States naval program by half, with a corresponding diminution of her land forces, the following article appearing in the Osaka Mainichi is reproduced as an intellectual curiosity. With it we publish a lot of other opinions from the Japanese press, which, we feel sure, will be of general interest. Newspapers reflect public opinion. The views expressed by the Japanese newspapers, are, we take it, the views of the general public in Japan. We don't take one newspaper, but we do take a number of them.

Says the Osaka Mainichi: When the movement to make the present war the last war in the history of humanity is speedily prevailing all over the world, it is indeed a startling phenomenon to see America, the champion of that universal peace movement, exerting herself for increasing her naval strength by accomplishing her naval expansion program on an unprecedentedly large scale.

In fact, the reason why America should increase her naval strength at the moment when the war is practically concluded is extremely hard to be understood by common-sense. Undoubtedly, the reduction of armament is one of the fundamental and the most important factors which guarantee the permanent peace of the world under such international institutions like a League of Nations. It was President Wilson who took the initiative in the movement for the formation of a League of Nations, and it was he who earnestly insisted on the necessity of the reduction of armament. Why, then, does he approve the naval expansion program presented by the naval authority of his Government, the purpose of which is nothing but to make America the strongest sea power in the world?

The reduction of armament is really one of the hardest things to be realized. It will certainly be realized, however, if any one of the strongest among the world powers takes initiative, and, we believe, it is the duty of the Powers to show an example which is to be followed by other countries. Now that America is the greatest, richest and strongest nation in the world, there is no doubt, and what the world is now expecting is that America would show a fine example of reducing her armament in order to open the way for all nations in the world to follow on her step.

Some opine that America should soon realize the reduction of her army, but she wants a greater and stronger navy in order to protect her overseas trade. But there is no such illogicality like this. If America needs a greater navy for the protection of her overseas commerce, Great Britain, France, Japan or even Germany should also increase their navies in order to compete with America. How can we attain, in that way, the noble end of realizing a permanent peace in the world and the extinction of unnecessary competition of armament among nations? In fact, if America is brave enough to abandon all her ambition to become the greatest sea power it will certainly be a great blessing to all mankind, whose universal desire is to obtain a real and permanent peace guaranteed not by a balance of Powers but by the spirit of co-ordination and mutual concession.

Dr. Nitobe On Popular Japanese Delusions About America

During the last year and more there have been many articles in the Japanese newspapers and magazines expressing considerable concern in regard to American aims in the war and ambitions after hostilities are concluded. Many of these opinions were too absurd for serious attention, but others certainly called for reply, and in the current number of the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon, a popular semi-monthly published in Tokyo, Dr. Nitobe deals with some of the criticisms made of American policy. He expresses deep regret at the fact that the Japanese are so distrustful of America, and urges the importance of his countrymen making an effort to understand thoroughly the American people and their policies.

Ex-Cabinet Minister's Warning

About three weeks ago, says the author of Bushido, there was a gathering of about a dozen distinguished Japanese, and Dr. Nitobe himself had the pleasure of being present. One gentleman, a man who has held Ministerial portfolios two or three times, and whose noble character is known and respected on all sides, expressed the most profound regret at the general feeling of distrust among the Japanese of Americans. Even among men of high social standing, he said, there exist a strong suspicion of the true motives which impelled America to enter the war. Some were under the impression that no sooner will the great conflict be over than America will challenge Japan to fight. Those who expounded such mistaken theories did not realize the grave injustice they were doing to the American nation and they tried to give as much publicity to their view as possible. This, said the ex-Minister quoted, was a most regrettable state of affairs, and calculated to impair the relations existing between Japan and America.

For himself, he had read President Wilson's speeches with the utmost care, and thought there was no room for doubting the fact that America's entry into the war was genuinely in the cause of humanity. America's participation in the war might be incidentally productive of some economic advantages to that country, but the securing of such gains was by no means the motive of America's entry into the war, nor was it in the

least degree likely that America was prompted by any territorial ambitions to take up arms against Germany. Unless these and similar false impressions prevailing among the Japanese were effectively removed, the ex-Cabinet Minister said, it was conceivable that very serious consequences might ensue.

Home Of 'Dangerous Thoughts'

This view of the situation, Dr. Nitobe says, was very strongly endorsed by another well-known man present, who also regretted that very few Japanese had a true perception of America's spirit and America's national conditions. For example, a certain Japanese military officer, whose views on military affairs commanded high respect, confidently declared some time ago that it was absolutely impossible for American troops numbering more than 300,000 to take the field on the Western front. This prediction was entirely falsified, for as a matter of fact 5,000,000 American troops have already crossed the Atlantic to take the field, and it was even said that America was ready to send more troops to Europe if occasion demanded. It was a great pity, said the distinguished person quoted, that the Japanese refused to believe that in acting in this splendid manner, the American people were actuated only by the highest motives. Several other persons present, Dr. Nitobe says, also expressed regret at the fact that some Japanese are laboring under such mistaken ideas regarding America that they believe all "dangerous thoughts" emanate from that country.

Japanese Bureaucrats and Democracy

Now that America is gaining such a formidable position in the world, proceeds Dr. Nitobe, many Japanese are apprehensive lest American ideas, introduced into Japan, may not jeopardize the national regime, disturb the public mind, and destroy the foundations of national morality. Such apprehensions, Dr. Nitobe proceeds, are greatly exaggerated. It is true that ideas of democracy are pervading Japan to an alarming extent, but this is more in accordance with the general trend of world thought than owing to American influence. No country, indeed, is free from democratic tendencies at the present time. Presumably the Hohenzollern dynasty in Germany was written before the revolution in Germany—and the Japanese bureaucrats are the only elements who hold democracy in intense hatred. Democracy is neither an import from America nor a special production of that country. It would, of course, be different if any persons began to urge the adoption of Republicanism, for this would be a very serious matter, calculated to undermine Japan's national regime. But fortunately not a single Japanese publicist has so far expatiated upon Republicanism in Japan.

Mammonism

Some Japanese take the view that as the Americans are the incarnation of Mammonism, the prevalence of American ideas in this country would be destructive of the fine traits of the Japanese character, but it is a mistake to speak as though love of money were characteristic peculiar to America. In his respect, the Japanese are by no means behind the Americans. The Japanese appeared to be rather indifferent to monetary affairs in the past, simply because they had no good opportunity of making riches. As the events of the past five or six years eloquently show, the Japanese are a nation which stops at no questionable means if there is any material gain in sight. Worse still, the Japanese do not make such judicious use of their wealth as the Americans. Of late, it is true, some Japanese millionaires have made handsome donations to charitable funds, but it is discouraging to note that their donations are not so much on account of charitable motives as out of fear of mob attacks like the recent rice riots.

It is apprehended by some Japanese that the prevalence of American ideas, which insist upon equality among the community, may be detrimental to social order or damaging to the aristocratic classes. This fear is entertained mostly by the Peers, who are more anxious about the fate of their own particular selves and families than the true interests of the State. To all classes other than Peers, however, American ideas must be welcome if they have the cogent

power of equalizing all classes of the community.

America And Militarism

America has stood solidly by pacifism, and consequently some Japanese fear Americanized ideas will hold militarism in contempt, and so jeopardize national defense. Dr. Nitobe doubts whether such a fear is well-founded, especially when it is remembered that in the present war America has shown herself capable of carrying out militarist ideas on such a tremendous scale as to be able to produce an army of 5,000,000 men in three years. But the circumstances were quite exceptional, and it cannot be denied that, on the whole, America has always held militarism in abhorrence. This is a very good thing in itself, and there is no reason why American ideas should be objected to on that account. No ideal could be more desirable than the time when pacifism prevails throughout the world, and all the Powers put up their swords. Everyone looks forward to such a time, and it is therefore most detestable for a military man to say that Americanism must be rejected because the prevalence of such ideas will put the military profession out of work.

Dr. Nitobe does not go so far as to advocate the "Americanizing" of Japan in toto, but he thinks it expedient that Japan should be willing to adopt any noble principles found to prevail in other countries. And even though their adoption may be regarded as objectionable, a careful study of them ought to be made in the interests of Japan. For instance, Bolshevik ideas in Russia are surely very absurd, but in order to prevent their intrusion into Japan a careful study of those ideas should be made. As for America, the country is sure to exert a mighty influence after the war, and therefore it is inadvisable that the study of national conditions in that country should be left exclusively to a small number of people.

Shibusawa On Defensive Armaments

Commenting on the armistice the Osaka Asahi says that since the gigantic conflict broke out four years and three months have elapsed, during which time the total casualties on both sides have reached well nigh 20,000,000, while the aggregate war expenditure of the belligerents is computed to have reached over ¥350,000,000,000. This frightful war, waged on an unprecedented scale, has entered upon its last stage, the end being now in sight. It is superfluous to emphasize the great satisfaction the Allies feel at the final success of their war aims, while Germany and Austria also have reason to be gratified at the cessation of warfare.

The confused state of affairs prevailing in Germany and Austria-Hungary, however, causes the Osaka Journal some degree of anxiety, as being likely to prove a hindrance to the establishment of permanent peace in the world. In waging the war the Allies have aimed at the destruction of Prussian militarism, and this object about to be consummated, inasmuch as all the representatives of militarism have been thrown from their positions. In Germany, Bavaria and Saxony have already declared for a Republican regime, and the Kaiser, finding his own country too hot for him, has fled to Holland, political power in Germany evidently passing into the hands of the Socialists. The splitting-up of Austria-Hungary is too pitiable to recount. It is feared this revolutionary commotion, now in full swing, may go on spreading until chaos similar to that prevailing in Russia may be created in Germany, and obstruct the Allied task of establishing a permanent peace. At all events, the Asahi hopes the Kaiser's abdication and the conclusion of the Treaty of Armistice will have a pacifying effect upon conditions in Germany.

The Osaka Mainichi, writing before details of the Treaty of Armistice were available, said that from the news which has been wired from abroad, it is obvious that the terms of a nature such as will make it impossible for Germany to resume hostilities against the Allies. Now that Mr. Ebert, a Socialist leader, has assumed the Chancellorship, with Prince Maximilian, the ex-Chancellor, holding the Regency, it may be presumed that Germany will proceed to promulgate a new Constitution with a view to introducing a thorough change in her national regime on the restoration of peace. When it is remembered that even

Field Marshal Hindenburg has pledged allegiance to the Revolutionary Government, it is tolerably certain that Germany has no intention whatever of offering resistance to the Allies, but is willing to enter into peace negotiations on the terms dictated by the Allies.

When the Peace Conference will be held on the expiry of the period of armistice, the Mainichi proceeds, is not clear, but nevertheless it is certain that a very important moment which will decide the future of the world is fast approaching. Japan's interest in European questions is very limited, but her interests are vitally concerned in matters relating to Russia, China, the South Seas, and the Pacific, and her rights must be properly asserted in these matters. The Osaka Journal doubts whether the Japanese Government has formulated a policy to pursue in this respect, and whether it has actually selected Peace Delegates to undertake the onerous duties of presenting and upholding Japan's claims. While it is important for the Government to handle this matter with the utmost care, the nation ought to follow every development of the situation very closely, and give the Government its united support, so that even the greatest difficulty lying in the way may be easily overcome.

Baron Shibusawa's Views

Baron Shibusawa is quoted by the Osaka Asahi as stating that the terms of armistice imposed upon Germany show that Germany has no alternative but to negotiate peace with the Allies. As for the latter, they will naturally endeavor to establish an advantageous position at the Peace Conference, and a difficult situation may arise. As to the definite proposals to be brought forward by Japan at the Conference, the Baron does not pretend to know what they will be, but he attaches the greatest importance to Japan securing a superior position in China in order to ensure her economic independence. Next in order of importance come the rights to be obtained in Siberia and the South Seas.

Germany's surrender means the destruction of German militarism and the rise of world democracy. This tendency may not be altogether welcome to a section of the Japanese military party, says the Baron. America, who is a recognized representative of democracy, may be expected to throw every obstacle in the way of the future military expansion of Japan. Aggressive militarism is, of course, a matter to be strongly denounced, but as to military provisions as are absolutely necessary for the very existence of the State, these must be maintained at all costs. This is a very delicate question to decide, and in order to ensure the safety of the country it may become necessary for Japan to form a triple alliance with Britain and America, or as an

alternative the realization of the League of Nations may be called for. The Tokyo Asahi notes that the terms of the treaty of armistice concluded between the Allies and Germany are of a most severe character. The armistice entered into on the occasion of the Franco-Prussian War was assuredly of a strong character, but was far milder than the treaty now under review. For the imposition of such exacting terms Germany has to thank herself, for it was principally owing to her vandalism and the general distrust aroused that the Allies felt constrained to impose such severe terms upon her. Germany's acceptance of these terms is tantamount to her unconditional surrender.

It may also be counted as a brilliant achievement of the Allies that by concluding this treaty of armistice they have completely undermined Germany's Eastern policy as well as her Western policy. They have compelled Germany to withdraw her troops not only from Belgium and Northern France but from Alsace-Lorraine, so as to undermine her designs against Russia and the Balkans. Until quite recently Germany was very strenuous in upholding the

(Continued on Page 10)

THE GIRL WHO SHINES

A Secret of Feminine Charm

It has often been remarked that at any dance or party, the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but those with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor, with long experience of family practice, said, "The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins of a woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty; she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded womanly girls; the anemic ones are always thin and ailing. They look despondent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood or impure blood, and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have become famous among women just because they enrich the blood, and so impart new energy, a healthy glow of color in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

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2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 " 300
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 " 200
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 " 200
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize ..	18 " 8,982
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize ..	25 " 7,485
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Japanese Views On The Armistice, On Britain And On America

(Continued from Page 9)

Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and showed every intention of maintaining in the East what she had already secured. These hopes have now been completely shattered and William II. and his military leaders, who were at one time intoxicated with the idea of pan-Germanism and the chimera of world-domination, are left to gnash their teeth in impotent anger.

The Tokio Asahi finds further cause of satisfaction in the fact that indemnification is provided for in the treaty of armistice. As early as February, 1916, the Allies gave their pledge to Belgium that the war should be continued until the damage inflicted upon her was made good by Germany. Although no similar pledge was given to France, the central figures of the British and American Governments suggested the necessity of such compensations to France in frequent speeches. Recently the view has been finding support among the Allies that Germany should be called upon to make good all the damage she has inflicted out of the natural resources of which she has such a wealth, but doubts were expressed in some quarters as to the feasibility of the idea. It is therefore very satisfactory to observe that this matter of indemnities is clearly defined in the treaty of armistice.

Although the Tokio Asahi does not disguise its high satisfaction with the contents of the treaty, it notes that the armistice is simply the first step towards peace, and that the actual fruits of victory cannot be reaped until the treaty of peace is duly concluded. The Tokio Asahi concludes by expressing the hope that as complete a success will crown the Allied efforts at the Peace Conference, with the result that the common weal and happiness of the world may be advanced.

Mr. Ozaki On Selfishness And Success

Some very frank comment has been made regarding Japan's position at the Peace Conference by Mr. Ozaki, formerly Minister of Justice. He is quoted by the Mainichi as stating that although it is important for Japan to make the other Powers recognise her efforts and achievements accomplished at Tsingtao, Vladivostok, and in the South Seas, it is not advisable that she should devote her whole attention to the discussion of such local questions at the Peace Conference. What is more important is that Japan should put forward such terms as will contribute to the moral progress of the world. During the war the necessity of justice and honesty between nations has been most emphatically urged by the Powers, partly swayed by the general course of world ideas, and partly actuated by the promptings of conscience. Japan ought to take advantage of this tendency to present at the conference such terms as will ensure fair play between nations. For instance, it will be well for Japan to endeavor to persuade the Powers to abstain from all policies which prevent the natural distribution of population throughout the world.

That is not a great nation, proceeds Mr. Ozaki, which cannot succeed in elevating the moral standard of international politics. Japan's participation in the war would be quite meaningless should she be absorbed at the Peace Conference in the settlement of petty problems from no higher motive than that of serving her own selfish interests. It is a bad habit of the Japanese to treat all international declarations of a high moral tone with doubt and contempt. They invariably accord a derisive reception to the declarations about great principles and other lofty assertions frequently made by British and American statesmen. Most Japanese persuade themselves that they can discover some motives underlying the fine professions of these foreign statesmen, and refuse to take them at their word. This is a very regrettable attitude assumed by the Japanese. Even conceding that foreign statesmen do not necessarily mean all they say, it is but proper that the Japanese should make conscientious efforts to stand nobly by the principles of justice and equity.

Mr. Ozaki goes on to say that the reduction of armaments is another point which Japan should advocate at the Peace Conference. Hostilities are frequently the outcome of rivalry in military expansion, and in order to avert such a catastrophe armaments can be curtailed by all Powers by agreement. Not only should further military and naval expansion not be attempted, but some reduction must be effected in the armaments existing today. America ought to dismantle her fortifications at Manila and Hawaii, while Japan must refrain from establishing military or naval stations on the South Sea Islands. Japan is incapable of carrying on competition in military expansion with a country of America's vast resources nor is such rivalry desirable even if it were possible. It would thus be advisable for Japan to bring forward a proposal for armament reduction at the Peace Conference for the sake of the permanent peace of the world.

Indian Ocean A Pond In Ground Owned By King Of England, Says Hochi

The following article reprinted from the Hochi is of more than passing interest. An impression prevailing in official quarters indicates that the Hara Government as well as the Diplomatic Advisory Council are decided to appoint Viscount Chinda and Mr. Matsui special envoys to represent Japan at the coming peace conference. Are they really the right men for the right place? The public, on the other hand, is practically united in the view that Viscount Kato is the best man for the service. This is the perhaps the people's honest confession. But the people, before recommending Viscount Kato for the post, should first ask the Viscount what is his own view regarding Japan's peace terms. If the Government settles the terms by its own hand and asks the Viscount simply to go to the peace conference as a mere messenger of the Government, Viscount Kato will certainly decline to accept the offer.

When Count Terauchi organized the Diplomatic Advisory Council, Viscount Kato declared that, though he would decline to accept membership on the Council, he was always prepared to give his views on diplomacy, whenever the Government might ask him. We are convinced that the Viscount would also gladly give Mr. Hara, present Premier, any useful advice, if the latter would like to have it, and we think it is Mr. Hara's duty, if he is really faithful to the welfare of the people, to ask Viscount Kato's view on peace problems at this critical moment. Indeed, both Mr. Hara and Viscount Kato should forget all personal grudges and work together for the welfare of the Empire in the spirit of co-ordination and mutual concession.

The armistice is certainly nothing but the first step toward peace, and it is too early to imagine the political situation in Europe after the war. But the terms recently signed at Paris present before our eyes some notion regarding the general political situation after the war.

Certainly, Great Britain's efforts for the cause of the war were great, but it is to be remembered now that no country in the world has obtained so much as a result as the British Empire has realised as the consequence of the war. First, the fall of Russia and the destruction of Germany have deprived her of all dangers which once threatened India. Now, as the consequence of the war, the safety of India is fully guaranteed. Secondly, the downfall of Turkey has averted all fears and apprehensions regarding the future of Egypt. In consequence of these two important facts, and as the result of the occupation of all the German colonies in Africa, the Indian Ocean has become a pond in a huge ground owned by the King of England.

The retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine means at the same time the restoration of France as a first-class Power. It is now quite evident that France will become much stronger than she has been. Italy, restoring

Heavy Machine Gun Captured By The British



One of the many thousand heavy German machine-guns which have been captured by the British forces on the Western front in France since the beginning of the Allied offensive.

Italy's irreducible Austria, will become another powerful nation. As to the situation in Central Europe, the things which are almost certain are the appearance of a country of the Southern Slavs and a greater Serbia, comprising Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These are what we can imagine at the present moment, but there remains a question, which is more important, more interesting, but more difficult to answer—the future of Germany and Russia.

U. S. Naval Program Is 'Audacious Scheme For World Domination,' Says Osaka Paper

A section of the Japanese press is working itself up into a state of hysteria over the American naval program, into which it reads all sorts of sinister designs. The announcement from Washington that the American Government is determined to push on with the great naval expansion scheme in spite of hostilities in Europe being suspended is regarded by the Osaka Mainichi with much uneasiness. The Osaka paper doubts whether President Wilson was in real earnest when he advocated a reduction of armaments among the 14 powers which he enumerated as desirable peace aims. If the United States is really convinced that rivalry in armament expansion was one of the principal causes of the great war, she ought to have abandoned her naval extension program now that peace is in sight, and this set a good example for the other Powers to follow.

The Osaka journal thinks it very strange that, while she is actually advocating the reduction of armaments, America should be pushing on with her naval scheme. The American Navy is second to that of Britain only, and if it agreed that armaments ought to be reduced to the minimum necessary for maintaining domestic peace, the American Navy is already far in excess of her actual needs. America may argue that although she is in favor of reduction of armaments, she is compelled to attend to expansion pending the formation of a League of Nations to ensure a reduction of armaments all round. But this the Mainichi regards as a very poor excuse. If such an argument were tenable the reduction of armaments would be a matter of impossibility, and another keen struggle for military supremacy would take place.

The Osaka journal is therefore very suspicious about the true intentions of the United States in maintaining her big naval expansion scheme, and feels much uneasiness on this account. The American theory that naval expansion is needed for the purpose of patrolling the seas is tantamount to an admission that the idea of the freedom of the

seas, by which she sets so much store, is not likely to materialise. Moreover, her attempt at naval expansion lends itself to the interpretation that in order to bring Britain to her own way of thinking a Navy mightier than that of Britain must be created. If this is so, American naval expansion may be regarded as an attempt to compete with the British Navy. America has learned by actual experience that she can create a big Army when she pleases, and she now wants a Navy mighty enough to assist her in carrying her points against any Power.

The present American naval program may be thus regarded as illustrating her audacious scheme for dominating the world. Such a scheme will surely provoke in Britain a spirit of emulation with America, with the inevitable result that all the Powers will deem it expedient to attend to their respective military or naval expansion schemes to meet the situation. The Mainichi is apprehensive that America's new form of militarism will incite the Powers to start another race for military

and naval expansion—the very struggle which has already cost the world so dearly.

An Echo Of 1895—Japan's Annexation Of Liaotung Peninsula

Writes the Japan Chronicle: Those who know anything of diplomatic affairs in the Far East during the last few years must have smiled on reading the fragment of Viscount Kato's diplomatic experience which he related at a recent dinner party. Of course he reiterated the very modern view that the interference of the Three Powers in preventing Japan from annexing a part of Chinese territory at the close of the Japan-China War was at the instigation of Germany. This is for the present an article of faith in Japan. When it was necessary to rouse the world to a knowledge of Russia's turpitude, however, the whole of the blame for the interference of the Three Powers in preventing Japan from realising the "fruits of her victory" was placed on the Northern Power, and until the outbreak of the present war we cannot recall a single suggestion, either from Japanese diplomats or Japanese publicists, that the real instigation of the intolerable affront received by Japan was not Russia but Germany.

What we have never been able to understand, however, is why it should be legitimate for Japan to demand the spoils of war, and illegitimate for such a claim to be made by Germany. It is not only in Japan that this view is advanced. Sir Valentine Chirol gravely endorses it in his propagandist pamphlet on "The Fear of Russia," in which he charges Germany with assisting or instigating Russia to deprive Japan of the "fruits of her victory" in China. Now the war of Japan on China was as much a war of aggression as the war of Germany of France in 1870-71. Yet Viscount Kato apparently holds that Germany's annexation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 as the spoils of war was an offense against international law and justice, while the annexation of the Liaotung peninsula in 1895 by Japan was a rightful and justifiable proceeding. It was, in his own words, part of the "spoils of a war which cost us huge sacrifices in life and treasure," though he omits to say that the retrocession of Liaotung on the advice of the Three Powers was finally agreed to on the understanding that the already heavy indemnity to be paid by China was increased. The inference would seem to be that there are occasions when an aggressive policy is justified and occasions when it is not. In the hands of diplomats and politicians ethics seem to have various interpretations as words and phrases.



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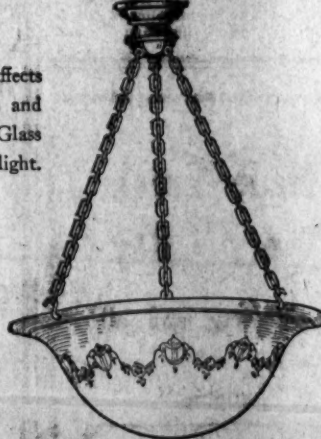
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SUES PENANG PAPER FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Extraordinary Case Of Straits
Journal That Said Judges Re-
ceived 'Mere Pittance'

A case of unusual interest to the press public and judiciary arose at Penang, Straits Settlements, toward the latter part of last month, when Mr. Herbert Welham, Managing Editor of the Straits Echo (Penang) and five Chinese directors of the paper, three of them Justices of the Peace, were brought up in the Supreme Court to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court following the publication of an article which the Judges of the Court construed in a sense reflecting on their integrity and independence in the administration of justice.

The case came up on October 23 before Mr. Justice L. M. Woodward and Mr. Justice P. J. Sproule. The passage to which exception was taken by the Court appeared in the Straits Echo, one of the most widely-read journals in those parts, on October 15 and read as follows: "Above all, it is imperative to raise the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who at present receive a mere pittance, with the consequence that it is extremely difficult to obtain from outside men of ability for the Bench, whose most capable occupants at the present time are lawyers recruited from within the ranks of the Civil Service itself. To recover for the local Judiciary that precious independence of which—no doubt with the best intentions in the world—Sir John Anderson and Sir Arthur Young deprived it, is no doubt for the moment impossible; indeed we doubt whether it will ever be recovered, for an independent Bench is like Goldsmith's 'bold peasantry'; but at any rate there is no reason why its members should, and a host of reasons why they should not, be in receipt of incomes at which any fairly successful lawyer, doctor, merchant, planter, miner or shopkeeper would turn up his nose. A digression, we admit, but fully

German 'Pill Box' Captured



The remains of a huge German "Pill Box" after the French artillery had pounded it to pieces. The small fort is situated near Malmaison in France, where American troops are now operating.

warranted by the importance of the subject."

The Court, after the hearing of lengthy argument, held that the article constituted "a contempt and an insult and scandalizing of the Bench." Mr. Welham's plea was that his sole intention was to uphold the principle of the complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary, which he had consistently advocated for the last 15 years. He denied any intention to bring the Bench into contempt or impugn their uprightness and strenuously maintained that he had always had the most profound respect and admiration for the Judges of the Bench. He tendered a full apology, and the directors having done likewise, the Court was satisfied that the insult had been purged by the apology and made no order on the Rule under which the proceedings were instituted.

PORT OF TIENTSIN TO BE CLOSED THIS WINTER

Due To Silt Up Of The Bar
Following Unprecedented
Flood Of 1917

The Haiho Conservancy Commission will not be able to use icebreakers this winter, and it is expected that the port will have to be closed for the coldest months, says a Tientsin contemporary. This situation is due to the silt up of the bar as a result of the flood of 1917. More than a million cubic feet of silt were deposited at the bar, in the usual channel to a width of at least 400 feet. The depth of the channel was reduced from 9½ feet below Takudatum to 2½ feet below, that is to

say, silt has been deposited on the bar to a depth of at least seven feet. Notwithstanding dredging throughout the year, this situation has not been permanently improved. It is considered that there will be not more than 11 feet of water on the bar at high water when the Spring season opens. While the dredgers have done everything possible to keep the port open, they cannot do much as they can only work for a few hours at each high tide.

The Haiho Conservancy Commission will send in due course a notification to the Consular Body advising them that the icebreakers will work as late in the season as possible and will do their utmost to keep the port open, and due notice will be given if and when it is no longer possible to do this. In the meantime shipmasters are recommended to use the unofficial channel, as it is in better condition than the official one. The unofficial channel will be lighted.



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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Children's Service. 10:30 a.m., Matins. Walsley in D.; Chant 46; Anthem, "The great day of the Lord" (Martin); Hymns 47, 203. Preacher: The Rev. C. E. Darwent. 5 p.m., Evening Service. Chant 15, 214. Anthem, "Enter not into judgment" (Attwood); Hymns 45, 281, 270. Preacher: The Rev. C. E. Darwent.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—First Sunday in Advent. 10:30 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion. Preacher: The Rev. C. E. Darwent. 8 p.m., Evening Service. Chant 15, 214. Anthem, "Enter not into judgment" (Attwood); Hymns 45, 281, 270. Preacher: The Rev. C. E. Darwent.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuit.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, De-nounced." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday 8 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at 21 Nanking Road. Lecture (Stainer); Hymns 184, 69, 573. 7 p.m. Holy Communion.

Madman Of Potsdam Ends By Formula

Historical, Relentless Judgment On All Caesars—Gilbert Murray Summarises Outcome

"The famous statue of Field-Marshal Hindenburg in Berlin has been surrounded by a high wooden barricade, on account of the fact that some unknown persons nightly defaced it with insulting inscriptions."—Berlin despatch these seven days.

(From The Bookman Transcript, October 19)

These seven days Wilhelm II. Potsdam, or other where, scans wreck he has made Germany, wreck he built for Hohenzollern; Deutsches, a ship suddenly submerged whereon depended thousand things; the pilot angered at "Pate and own Deservings"—remounting perhaps complaint of that king, after Rapples, who blazed, hypsoy at tips. "God has forgotten what I have done for Him!"

This Wilhelm II. said: "Alexander, Caesar, Theodor, Frederick, Napoleon, aimed at world dominion; they failed. I shall succeed!" "Twice on altar imperial vanity he sacrificed judgment, wisdom, worshiping a star. End inevitable. Mesmerised Germany awakening these seven days will arrive at judgment; exactioners of judgment the people he made writhing tools, suffering victims of an emperor's colossal, insane ambition! Formula that shall judge him may no longer delay. Demanding place in the sun, all nations shall see Potsdam has it. Every crime, every murder that made men ashamed of their humanity shall have place in sun, illumined rays of noonday! Remembering pit of hell they escaped, all nations shall need their souls to judgment. History affrighted at last, turns her back on Wilhelm II.; Divine judgment suspended over Potsdam. Living, free-born sons of democracy vowed the faith with their fallen sons, comrades, unto the end—the fall, ruin last of the Caesars.

This All Highest War Lord, supreme commander German forces on land, sea, and in imagination, last visit to Belgium, complaints to his Adjutant General. "Soldiers at crossroads, railroad stations do not salute me. Populace stands in my presence covered!" Was meant as? Adjutant General will see to it, issue severe orders. Matter ends there. He who for his part swallowed all formulae falls by formula: "All down the 2,000 years of history the power of the Unseen Ruler can be traced fighting against iniquity, burying corrupt nations under the avalanche, digging the grave of tyranny and sin."

Inside The Cell

Professor Gilbert Murray these seven days reads Prussian-German situation thus:

"I would hazard the guess that what the Kaiser wants most in the world is to have his people supporting him, and what he fears most is to be deserted by them. He knows that the real aims of the Allies, as stated by President Wilson, though fatal to him, are not injurious or unjust to his people. On the contrary, they would be accepted with thankfulness by the masses of Eastern Europe, and would at least be tolerated by the masses of Germany.

"Thus he needs to misrepresent them and to keep them from being known. He wants his people to believe that our professions are all false; that the rest of us do not agree with Wilson; that our object is the military and economic destruction of Germany; that no revolution will

change of system will have any effect on us.

"If he can get his people to believe this he can save his crown and his dynasty. He will be able to say to all parties in Germany, even the most disaffected and desperate: 'Whatever our old differences, forget them in defence of the Fatherland! I only ask to fight and die at your head to save our wives and children from the invader.'

"That is why on the one hand he dare not make peace, and on the other hand it suits him very well to make peace offers, provided we are sure to refuse them. And the more contemptuously we refuse them, the better it suits him. The more reasonably and clearly we explain our position, the more dangerous it is for him.

"For, though he cannot win the war, if his people are true to him he can still make a desperate and costly resistance.

"To the Kaiser everything depends on the preservation of German unity. For us everything depends on its destruction.

"For this we need diplomacy; active diplomacy; above all, truthful diplomacy. We need tell no lies; in fact, we must tell no lies. We must only spread the truth with vigor.

Unanimity Defeats Him

"And meantime we must remain cool and firm and live up to our professions. The unanimity among the real leaders of the Allied nations has been very remarkable and is due, not to any artificial compromise, but to a fundamental agreement in our whole outlook.

"There is hardly a difference to be found between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, or between any of them and the leaders of opinion in the other great Allied nations. We have firmly kept these great ideals in our minds, and are true to them, and to see that on every occasion and by every means the German people are made to know them.

"It is no good for the enemy to try to divide the Allies. The material for division is not there.

"The Allies ultimately all want the same thing—first, some reparation for wrong done, and then a League of Nations' peace; freedom for all civilised nations and the men and women inside the nations; the rule of public right between States, and the deliverance of the world from war.

"The seed of division, the rift which goes deep, is not among us, but among the enemy. It is the rift, in all enemy Powers alike, between the people and the autocrat; between the reasonable men who are capable of entering in good faith a League of Nations and the blood-stained fanatics who look on peace as merely an interval between wars. The Prussian system, judged by certain standards which were once dominant throughout the world, is by no means a contemptible or unsuccessful system. It is well organised and strong, and in a certain sense even enlightened. But it rests, in the ultimate analysis, on two pillars, both of which the armed conscience of humanity must shatter to pieces if human society is to endure.

"The first pillar is the denial of all rights to any other nation as against Germany, and the second is the

(Continued on Page 16)

Thoughts On The Present Discontents In China

By H. H. Brayton Barff

IV. Reason And Reconstruction

WE now turn to our last consideration. We have noted that it is now an accepted postulate of political science that societies and nations are not based on mechanical laws but upon laws that are analogous to biological laws, that they are not manufactured articles but growths, organisms, subject to laws, like those of birth and development, of life and death, of survival and decay. It is necessary to consider exactly what we mean by this. A house may be pulled down and the same material may be used in building a garage, but the garage is not the house. In the inorganic world there may be these clean cuts, these complete gaps; but in the organic world there must be continuity. The principle of continuity underlies every individual life and the life of the species. The guiding principle in the individual is growth. In the species it is what we have avoided explaining by calling it evolution. The successive generations of a race grow to maturity and pass away; whilst the race itself remains, evolving its own peculiar civilisation, its own forms of social intercourse, its own principles of order. The life of the individual may be threatened or destroyed by catastrophe; the life of the race may be menaced or cut off by cataclysm.

What is true of the biological is equally true of the social organism, either in its smaller or in its greater manifestations, as the family, the clan, the tribe or the nation. This is a fact that the statesman must constantly keep in mind, and it is only as he acts in accord with what are the known laws of life that he can contribute to the permanence of the national existence. In growth and in evolution alike there are two factors to be considered: the organism and its environment. The first provides the variations that are constantly to be seen even in the children of the same parents; the second directs or prunes or selects these variations. In the life of the individual, as in the continuity of the species, there is no room for complete breaches. It is conscious or unconscious obedience to these principles that has built up the great nations of the earth. The British Constitution, so complex a thing that few profess to understand it, yet all who dwell beneath its protection accept it as the palladium of their liberties, is the present product of centuries of delicate adjustment between organism and environment.

The Constitution of the United States is descended from the same ancestry, but has assumed a form definitely adapted to a different environment. The French Constitution is also the present product of principles found engrained in the life of the French people a long time ago. In the history of each of these there have been moments when catastrophe threatened to crush the nation out of existence, when it appeared as if social life had been torn up by the roots, as a dangerous weed is torn up and cast on the rubbish heap; but in each case the final catastrophe was averted in time and, by a return to conditions closely approximating those that if then appeared had been displaced, the national life was preserved. Under the new conditions the old principles were still operative and the partly interrupted historical continuity was resumed. The new life was the more vigorous for the ordeal through which it had passed, but though it was a new life it drew its sustenance from the old sources. These are historical facts known to every student of national development, and there is no need to elaborate them here. In each case a well-established law of biology was observed, namely, that variation or adaptation in an organism is always proportionate to the change in environment, and correlative thereto. If the change is such that it threatens the inner life of the organism, adaptation shows itself in the inward parts; if it is such as affects the outer covering, then the outer covering, and that alone, is modified to meet the new requirements.

When we come to survey the Chinese situation we find that Chinese national history has reached a crisis similar to those in the history of the other nations to which we have referred. To those who lived through the English Commonwealth it looked as if the roots had been pulled up; the same was true of the American colonists during the War of Independence, and the French Revolution appeared both to those who were directly affected by it and to the outside onlookers in much the same light. Yet in each case there was a return to the fixed principles underlying the national life, not necessarily to the exact forms that have been in vogue; but to the principles. China at the present time has to choose between mere reconstruction and re-growth. Were China a

garage or a bridge or a typewriter, every institution in it might be scrapped, cast into the melting-pot, and worked up into a new thing altogether. But China being a nation, an organism, this is impossible. It will be the business of the wise statesman to play the part, not of the mason and the bricklayer, but of the wise gardener, re-establishing the roots of his plants, almost decapitated by the storm, or, if he can attain to it, that of the demurge breathing a new life, supplying new vital force, to the bruised, battered and almost expiring organism.

In the practical life of the office or the field or the council-chamber, as in the life of the laboratory, whether of the scientist or of great Nature herself, there is no time for philosophy. Things must be done and done now; and the statesman of China who first realises this fact will deserve the gratitude of his own time and of all time. Working in accordance with natural law he must foster the regrowth of those institutions, innate and hereditary in the race, that have enabled it to hold together during several millenniums.

The national life has been maintained unbroken, in spite of powerful adverse influences, by factors that are only remarkable today by their absence. The sense of discipline has gone. It was part of the manifestation of an autocracy itself disciplined by generations of mutual friction with popular forces. Today there is no discipline. Every man is his own doctor, his own teacher. Every man is a law unto himself. The time has come when there must be order. There cannot be order without co-ordination and subordination. Since every man is his own doctor, his own teacher, his own autocrat; the sense of responsibility has also gone. Every man is responsible to himself and to himself alone. The first step of the statesman will be to shoulder responsibility, to produce order, to enforce discipline. Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot" is a drastic medicine, but at times it expels disease. The choice may be between the whiff of grapeshot and the universal butchery or anarchy.

We do not speak of the whiff of grapeshot in a literal sense; but there are those who are beginning to do so. A leading figure in Chinese affairs, the descendant of one of the most distinguished characters in Chinese history, said recently that there would never be peace in this country until four-tenths of the people had perished. This is an extreme way of stating the need for real government, for the stretching out of the strong arm, and for the tight grip of the muscular fist. Once order, co-ordination and subordination of parts have been secured, it will be possible to take up again the broken life of the nation at the point where violent interruption disturbed it. The delicate organism of the state must be nursed back to life and given opportunity to develop in accordance with its inherited nature.

Before the Revolution the need for adaptation, for adjustment to new conditions, was felt, and entirely appropriate steps were being taken for that adaptation. The more one examines the condition of affairs then the more one realises how relatively slight the changes in environment, in the fullest sense of that term, had been. Intercourse with the West had brought new external relations, and the ideas imbibed by Chinese who had studied abroad had modified the mental attitude of the people towards occidentalism generally. But after all, the number of those affected directly or consciously was very small indeed. To this day there are millions of Chinese who do not know the difference between an Emperor and a President, or what all the pother of the past seven years has been about. The number of those who do know these things is very small indeed. The radicals of today seek to alter the whole structure of the nation, not in order to benefit those who would not appreciate the proposed benefit, but in order to satisfy the vague aspirations of the infinitesimal minority. They are like surgeons who should dismember the human body to cure prickly heat.

There had been slight changes in the external environment of China, and adaptation was going on apace. The slight change in external environment was having an indirect internal influence, and here again adaptation was going on. It was obvious that preparation must be made for still greater changes, but the radicals have entirely neglected to make these preparations. Their predecessors were much wiser, for they recognised that the mind of the people must be prepared for the coming changes, and they dealt at once with education. Perhaps they dealt too drastically with it. That is quite possible, but any rate they did try to do something. The radicals never tried to do anything. They

never addressed interpellations to any Minister of Education, and the Minister of Education never had any funds, with which to do anything, because the radicals needed all the spare funds for their military heroes. Under the last days of the Empire the rulers of the country had the instinctive wisdom to stand upon the ancient ways, though they realised that the ways needed the attention of a road board. In other words, they had the wisdom to understand that a complete severance with the past might endanger the whole future.

The past had been ruled by a diluted autocracy. The statesmen of the era immediately preceding the Revolution had the wisdom to stand by diluted autocracy, but they diluted the autocracy a little more. The constitutional proposals of the Regency were the natural outcome of a long established growth. The proposals of the new law years are entirely alien to the political organism, an attempt to inject an entirely new and foreign element into the organic life of the nation with the result that there is danger to the life itself. The National Assembly of the Regency was a mere extension of the ideas embodied in the Grand Secretariat and the Grand Council, just as the British Parliament of today is a development of the Anglo-Saxon Witnagemot and the feudal courts of the Norman and Angevin kings.

The Chinese Parliament of today is a development of nothing; it is a foreign body. It represents an attempt to take short cuts, and short cuts of this kind are often fatal. We have called for discipline, and the assumption of responsibility. We do not ask for what is commonly called re-action, but we ask that somebody shall grip the helm firmly and steer the ship away from the rocks. There is no need to return to a monarchy, as some strongly urge should be done; but there is need to return to the days when authority asserted itself effectively and was obeyed. We have suggested what might be done with brilliant intellectualism. At the same time the men of strength and the men of experience should co-operate in the restoration of more or less normal conditions. Let the President be a figure-head if this be considered desirable, but in that case let power be placed in strong hands, and let the President call round him a group of counsellors who will work harmoniously together with himself and with those who are best able to maintain law and order. Under whatever names, let him re-establish the deliberative and advisory bodies that the Revolution swept away. On let him, himself, play the part of the strong man devoid of personal ambition, as undoubtedly he could well do, and, gathering round him congenial spirits who have the necessary qualifications of experience and the capacity for practical statesmanship, let there be an end to the present meaningless confusion and intrigue; let him devote himself to preparing the people for the greater changes that are to come, but must come as developments of present institutions, not as injected scraps and morsels from without.

Dr. Timothy Richard, in his recently published "Forty-five Years in China," says that years ago he urged Dr. Sun Yat-sen to follow the path of reform, not that of revolution; but this Dr. Sun refused to do. Dr. Richard was right and Dr. Sun was wrong. It would have been far better for China if the slow-moving reforms that the Prince Regent's advisers were planning had been allowed to develop. There is an opportunity at the present moment for some such escape.

The inexperienced intellectual and the practical statesman do not understand each other and so cannot co-operate. There is a function for each to fulfil, a true division of labor, partly suggested in the preceding articles and partly in this. There must be first of all a return to accustomed ways, with the rough places made plain and the crooked places straight, for these are part of the necessary modifications required by changed environment, and then a division of labor such as we have suggested; then, above all, the preparation of the people at large, the tolling millions, for the still greater changes that are sure to come. Unless this preparation be made, the economic stress will be such as to threaten the complete disorganisation of Chinese society, and Chaoism, syndicalism, bolshevism and all the other manifestations of popular dissatisfaction with life known to us from Western experience will pale into insignificance before the outbreak that may be expected here, when intellectuals and practical statesmen and everybody else that should have guided and preserved the nation will be the victims of one vast devouring devastation before which the horrors of the chaos in Russia multiplied by the horrors of the French Revolution will count as nothing.

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A Letter To A French School Girl By Booth Tarkington

Foreword

Some months ago, a young French school girl wrote a letter to an American official enclosing her own photograph and asking to be given an answer to the question, "What is America?" This letter came ultimately into the hands of the Committee on Public Information, and it is at the request of the Committee that Mr. Booth Tarkington, the well-known American novelist, wrote this reply.

Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

My dear little French friend:— I call you "little." I should explain, more because of the affection in the word than because you really are little. Indeed the photograph which the gentleman of the Committee so kindly transmitted to me, shows you

to be a grave-eyed young lady of perhaps more than thirteen, while your letter shows you to be even older than that, certainly older in serious ways than my own daughter of thirteen—older in experience and, I fear, in suffering and sacrifice. And let me say frankly that this letter of yours, just received, is both intelligent and charming, and I regard as a privilege the opportunity you make for me to tell you something about the country of which I have the honor to be a citizen, the United States of America.

You say, my dear little friend, that you are sure it is a good country, and a generous country, but that naturally you do not know as much about it as you do about France, and that you have never quite understood what sort of people the Americans are, having heard that there are various contradictions, the United States of America.

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you do about France, and that you history shows us to be. Certainly that must be true! A nation is like a person in this: he is what he does. Also, he is apt to be what he has done.

In the first place, then, scattered tribes of Indians were here, upon these enormous tracts of land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there came colonists, prevailing English, to the Atlantic coast; hardy and brave and industrious people. In many places the tribes of Indians and them from right to the land and in others were across and the Indians gradually disappeared from the greater part of the coast, where the English colonies more and more securely established themselves. But in England, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, there was a king of German descent, and he wished to put heavy taxes upon the colonists in America and rule them without allowing them to have a voice in the government. The colonists were not so much as the king thought; they were independent in spirit and they made up their minds to be rid of any rule but their own, so that each man of them should have the right to freedom from kings but freedom from all manner of oppression.

The colonists fought a long, hard war for this freedom they so much desired; and in the midst of their trials a beautiful thing happened: the young Marquis de LaFayette, a Frenchman who cared more for the ideal of liberty than he did for his wealth, his comfort, or his life, came across the sea to help them, and became a General in their small, hard-fighting army.

The colonists had other help from France, which their descendants never forget, and at last France openly joined the war, sending forces to fight, both on sea and on land; and with this great help the English revolutionists against England's German King were able to win the war and their complete independence.

They adopted the form of government known as a Republic without kings or hereditary officers of any kind. No class of people was granted special privileges; all citizens not only stood alike before the law but each one had as much to do with making the laws as any other. Always the ideal of the Republic strove to attain was Freedom for every citizen, so that in this country no normal human being should be obliged to act against his conscience or his inclination, and that all citizens might have equal opportunities.

Now those who made the Republic were not selfish: the doors were thrown wide open to all people who might wish to come from other countries and take up citizenship. The land which in time came under the domination of the American people was vast; east and west it was the whole width of the American continent, with thousands of miles of sea-coast, for shipping-ports and fishing grounds; there were forests of big timber, forests broader than some of the countries of Europe; there were mountain ranges more massive than the Alps and in the midst of them, and with silver and gold; there were gigantic deposits of copper, of lead, of every other mineral, and of oil and gas, but greatest of all in richness was the rich earth itself, the millions and millions of acres of fertile land for corn and wheat, for all the cereals; and there was pasture for such herds of cattle and sheep as the world never knew before.

You have heard, you say, my dear, of the "rich Americans," and how the United States is the "rich man's country." In a way this is true. The American people are the richest people because they have been industrious in developing such vast tracts of the rich land. And all the while you know anybody who wished could come here and share in the development and in the prosperity. The immigrant had as much chance to grow rich as the native had. It all depended only on his industry and his intelligence; education was open to him; everything was open to him. And great hordes of immigrants did come, and shared in the products of the rich soil and became Americans.

You may have heard somewhere that the Americans grew rich by other means than by their industry and the riches of the American soil; and of course it is true that, here and there, men were found among them who by cunning and corruption got more than their proper share, but the common prosperity of the people is a fact of overwhelming importance. That a few individuals have misused for gain the trust of citizenship. I am a kind of Socialist, myself, my dear, but I believe that the unfortunate Russian lady, more in the socialism which tries to make the poor people rich than in that which tries to make the rich people poor. Among all the richer people in America have won their riches in open and fair competition; they have won by industry or intelligence or economy, or all three; and there are indeed very few poor people who need to remain poor if they display normal energy or intelligence. The advances have been so great and the opportunities are so universal that almost all of those who consider themselves poor today can have more comforts in their lives and better education for their minds than were within the reach of those who

were considered "rich" fifty or sixty years ago.

Of the people who came to America from all over the world, many came because they wanted the freedom of thought and speech and action prevailing here. Many came to escape the period of military service which was necessary in Europe because of the ambitions of autocratic governments; and many indeed came because of the richness of the American soil and the equal opportunities for everybody to share in the riches produced from it. America was in truth a land, as we say, of "peace and plenty," and yet of course, we have not been able to escape wars.

After our Revolutionary War we came again into a quarrel with Britain, and fought what we call the War of 1812. This was because the British interfered with our maritime rights. They did not sink our ships or murder American citizens, but they did infringe upon our rights on the sea in a manner intolerable to an independent nation; and so we fought them, of course; and in the end the British agreed to respect the rights we had asserted. This was a war we had to fight, unless we were willing to let a foreign government abuse the rights of American citizens; any nation must fight when it comes to such a question as that, you see; or else it will not long be a nation.

And then, seventy years ago, before the United States had settled its boundaries there was another war: Americans had begun to develop a great northern section of Mexico (the not country north of us) and they declared their independence of Mexico, then asked us to join this section (Texas) to the United States, which brought about war between the United States and Mexico. Undoubtedly such a war could be called a war of expansion, but the Mexican rule of Texas was not a good one and the people of Texas were surely within their natural rights in wishing to live under American laws rather than under Mexican laws.

The war we fought with Mexico was not a great war, however, our greatest war lasted four years, and was not with a foreign country. It was caused by a great evil among ourselves, a sin which had begun as a small thing long before we won our independence, but grew until it was enormous and was to be borne by the people of the Southern States of our Federation held hundreds of thousands of negroes as slaves, and when the nineteenth century was a little more than half over, the North found that the time had come when the great evil must be faced.

Now, my dear child, if you wish to understand the character of our people, I will ask you to think for a moment or two about this terrible Civil War of ours. My father and some of my uncles took part in it, and almost all the men whom I knew in my boyhood and youth had been soldiers in that fierce struggle. Some of them, indeed, were crippled, but all greatly honored among us; and even now we still see the old, old veterans gathering for a reunion. Why did they fight?

The Southerners had determined to break up the country rather than state what they considered their rights in their property. The Southerners did not want the war; there could be no material gain for them, in their opposition to slavery; they knew that the war and even the abolition of slavery itself would make them poorer, not richer; and they knew that many and many of their best must die, if it came to war—and yet they fought because they thought slavery wrong.

And it is true that our war with Spain came because the people of the United States felt that a wrong was being done to the people of Cuba. And at the end of the short war, when the island had been taken, we set the island in order and went away, leaving it to the free Cubans. We had taken the Philippine Islands from Spain, but we were not to have money for them and assumed the government until such time as the natives should learn how to govern and protect themselves—and only until that time.

These then, have been our wars, little Marie, and I think you will not believe that they show us to be a mean or ungenerous people, nor a very self-seeking people. Shall I tell you something of what sort of people we have seemed to be in our long years of peace-time? Then I shall say at once that in the last twenty or thirty years of our vast increasing wealth and prosperity, I think we have been too much concerned with our wealth and prosperity themselves. I mean that wealth and prosperity ought really to be only a means to help people toward thinking more comfortably, and toward making the world more beautiful, whereas we have sometimes thought that wealth and prosperity was intended as a means toward getting more wealth and prosperity. We have built huge cities and kept on making them more and more enormous, and we talked a great deal of the mere size of everything and of how much money everything cost us. And many of these cities were incongruous and ugly to the eye, and noisy and dirty, and befouled with heavy coal smoke.

We did not care to make them beautiful and clean; so long as they were big we cared for little else. You see, the great size of everything meant that everybody was "getting rich." And everybody could get rich, the newest immigrant as well as the native, if he worked hard enough and skilfully enough. There is no doubt

we thought rather too much about riches.

On the other hand, we did think pretty well about education and government. We made progress in our effort to see that every baby born into the world shall have the same chance that any other baby has, to live a wise and good and happy life. We made progress in our effort to see that all the children and young people of the nation shall have all the education that they need, or that they wish to take. We made progress in our effort to prevent cunning men from increasing their riches by any advantages; we made progress toward giving the laboring man publicly more than the capitalist can have privately. (As in France, where no millionaire can have to himself so fine a park as that of Versailles or Fontainebleau, which belong to the people.)

We made progress, indeed, in our democracy; that is to say in having a country belonging to all the people. Our rule is that there shall be no classes or castes of people. We shall never let the richer rule the poorer; we shall never let the poorer rule the richer. We shall not even let either the richer or the poorer regard themselves as a class and attempt to rule the other. It is true that there are some immigrants, accustomed to oppression in their own empires or kingdoms, who have come to our Republic, and, not understanding our Republican ideals, have desired to introduce class hatreds and class government here. We will not have it. We shall reach them that such thing as there are here in America, and that here there shall be neither classes nor class rule; nothing but rule by all the people.

That is a little about what we are, here in America, my child—only a little, of course, and told very broadly and roughly. Now, let me tell you something of how we came to be fighting with the French and British and Italians against the Germans and Austrians in the Great War; how it is that we who live on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean should be sending millions of soldiers to Europe.

Until 1914 most of us, here in America, believed that there would never be another great war for my own part I was like the rest: I was unable to imagine that the government of any country could be so foolish or so stupid as to begin about an international war. Late in the summer of 1911 I was motoring in Germany, and as we approached the French frontier we found that great numbers of German soldiers were moving in the same direction that we were toward France. We bought a newspaper and read that there was a "crisis"; and it is the strange fact that we laughed about it, we were so sure it meant nothing serious. We even laughed when we heard that the German frontier, on the road from Strasbourg to Nancy, and saw troops of Uhlans within a few yards of the border of the neutral strip between the two countries. There were batteries of artillery, too, close by, though when we crossed into France, we could see broad stretches of French country but no French troops until we had gone more than ten kilometers along the road. We remembered this, I should add, at the beginning of August 1914, when the Germans declared that "French patrols had crossed the frontier," but the French government stated that all French troops had been held ten kilometers from the border. However, in 1911, we motoring Americans were actually amused by the preparations for war, and we were not at all concerned about the possibility that no such dreadful thing as war could really come about. You see, we were "provincial," we merely reflected the pacifist condition of our own country.

The American army was so small that it really had no part in the life of the people. In America we never saw soldiers on the street, for in an American city, or town, or village, a military uniform was as rare as ragged clothes—the only uniforms we were accustomed to see were those of policemen and postmen and messenger boys. There are more than 100,000,000 people in the United States, and our army consisted of about 100,000 men. There was a small body of militia in each of the States, with no equipment for war and very, very little training. I tell you this, you see, to show you why we were so innocently ignorant of the real conditions in Europe. The very thought of war was repugnant to us; and we believed the thought of war so repugnant to all other nations and governments that a state of war could never again exist, except locally, as a sort of police struggle—or as a class-struggle, in Russia perhaps.

And so, when the war began in Europe, in 1914, we were at first confused and horrified. It seemed more like something we were dreaming than like reality. For a time we did not understand what had brought this horrible thing about, though we had always felt a strong distrust of the German Kaiser. We had admired Germany for many

things, especially the orderliness of the German cities, and we had a friendly feeling toward the German people, because we thought them so good-natured, and jolly, with their beer songs and music, and yet so industrious and law abiding, and so capable in business. The truth is, we did not know a great deal about them; and the one thing which puzzled us, when we spoke of thought of them, was why in the world they did not throw their strutting, war-talking old play-actor of a Kaiser into the dust-heap.

Therefore, we were dumfounded when, in that bad August of 1914, we learned the truth that the German people were as bent on war as their Kaiser himself was.

But for France we had a feeling different from that which we felt for any other nation. There was La Fayette, you remember, and

Rochambeau, and the help from France to enable us to be free. France is a Republic, as America is. And if you should come to America, the great thing you would see from your ship, before you set foot on shore, would be the statue, rising from the salt water and high against the sky, Liberty Enlightening the World—the statue France gave to America. Close to the garden entrance to the Louvre, you have seen in Paris, the bronze figure of La Fayette mounted on his war-horse. The school-children of America gave that to France in token of gratitude lasting through many generations, and never stronger than today. In the Place d'Armes you have seen the equestrian statue of La Fayette's friend, George Washington, and you know that he

(Continued on Page 14)

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A Letter To A French School Girl

(Continued from Page 13)

was an American. We call him the Father of his Country, and that is what he was. It was because he was the greatest and most heroic figure in the founding of this Republic, and because France was his friend, and our friend, that his statue is there in Paris now. So I think you will understand what we Americans mean when we say that our feeling for France has always been different from our feeling toward other countries.

You will understand, too, how stirred and troubled we were when in the early days of that August we saw France threatened with war. As I have said, we were confused; we did not understand what had seemed so suddenly to betray all Europe into agony. It was to us as if we unexpectedly heard fierce voices breaking a stillness, the voices of Austria and Germany, and then looking over the sea, we saw our old friend, France, deadly pale, and quiet, but standing ready to face any horror. And we hoped, whatever the right or wrong of this terrible quarrel, that France would not be overborne.

Then Germany treacherously murdered little Belgium, and we felt instantly and instinctively that a government and an army capable of doing so bad a thing must be in the wrong of the quarrel and must have provoked it. With no more before us than this, our judgment began to be formed. And when our old enemy, Britain, straightway sent her little army to stand with France and what was left of Belgium we gloried in British and felt that Britain was right and honorable and brave in this fight.

Slowly we began to unravel the causes of the war, as the faces of the German plans came before us, bit by bit, and finally the proofs, not set forth by Germany's enemies, but all by the Germans themselves, and finally we found that what we had only intuitively felt at first was indeed the historical truth. Germany had brought about the war for the purpose of becoming more powerful and richer. To an American of today, absolutely nothing could have been more loathsome.

Do you know how many Ameri-

cans went to help the Allies in 1914 and 1915 and 1916? The brave young men sailed on every ship; they went by hundreds into Canada and enlisted there; they drove ambulances for France, and they fought on the sea and in the air for France and England. There were many thousands of them. Not one American went to help Germany.

Our government had declared that we would take neither side out in time the men who formed that government saw the truth clearly, and so did our people; we all finally understood the wickedness of the German ambition. And then, to obtain an unlawful advantage over Britain and France, Germany treacherously destroyed merchant vessels, and destroyed vessels upon which were American citizens.

When we protested against these murders the Germans told us to change our laws. In the end they made laws for us to obey, and declared that if American citizens disobeyed the new German laws, these citizens would be killed by Germans. That is, Germany announced that she had begun to rule America by force, and an American's disobedience of German law was to be punished with death. Of course if we endured such a proclamation, our independence, for which the French so long ago came to help Washington fight, was at an end, and we were subjects of the Kaiser.

That is why we have our two million soldiers in France, at the close of this autumn of 1918, and why we shall have a million more there by the end of spring and why we shall send ten million if they happen to be needed.

It is why we are launching three great ships a day and shall soon be launching ten; it is why we are gladly doing without wheat, that the Allies may be fed; it is why we go cold in our houses, that the coal may heat the steel for cannon.

Already, dear little French lady, we Americans are much poorer in money, and in all kinds of "property" and "capital" than we were before we went into the war. The taxes in our country have almost all fallen on the richer, not upon the poorer. In money, the poorer

British Machine Gunners In Advanced Post



During the recent great advance of the British forces on the Western front, British machine-gun units were often in advances of the infantry, pouring steel bullets into the ranks of the retreating Hun. This British official photograph shows two ambitious "Tommyes" setting up their machine-gun in a shell hole immediately behind the enemy.

(those who labor with their muscles) are growing richer, and the richer are growing poorer. But the whole country is poorer because of the prodigious masses of useful things that come out of the ground—the coal, the iron, the copper, the cotton—which are being consumed in the destruction of war. War eats up true wealth: the minerals and the muscles—yes, and the brains. The millionaires are being made less than millionaires every day; and though the workmen receive more money than ever before, they cannot buy more with it than they could before the war.

But this, as you know too well, is not the hard cost of the war. Each day there are more American graves in France, and already splendid young men are beginning to be carried from the returning ships at our ports—crippled, blind, insane. Yet all these things are but the slightest beginning of what we will bear in order to win this war. For that we would bear everything—as France has borne everything.

There have been foolish people who have called this a "capitalists' war." (In your letter you show that you understood what this term means, and you are very clever and well-educated for your years, I must say). And you mention that some one had said, "The Americans are all capitalists." So we are, as every one is who earns some money and puts it in a savings bank. Well, we are losing a great deal of our capital through the war, and we are prepared to lose it all. Foolish people have said of the war: "Why should the poor man fight in a rich man's quarrel?" Of course the Germans are trying to get the poorer people of England and France and America and Italy to say such things, but if poor people in Germany were overheard asking that question, they would be put in jail. You see, my dear, it isn't a "rich man's quarrel," so far as the Allies are concerned. We are fighting, rich and poor, to keep the Kaiser and his government and army from making us all (and all our descendants) work for Germany as slaves, if Germany chooses, or under whatever laws and rules the Germans might decide to enforce upon us.

the reasons I have told you; but since then we have gradually come to a clearer enlightenment. We see that there is not at one time room enough in the world for such a government as Germany's and for free people such as the people of France and Britain and Italy and America. The Kaiser's government must be crushed, or the rest of us will be crushed, poor and rich together.

We intend to live, we Americans, and to live in freedom, without further uneasiness as to the intentions of Kaisers or other Germans. We mean to see to it now that in future neither we nor our grandchildren shall have any fear of Germany. It is our hope to take from the shoulders of France and of Britain some of the weight at the ending of the great task. And when it is finished: What do we Americans want for ourselves? What shall we think we have deserved of the Peace Congress? Not one inch of ground; not one sou of tribute; no increase of trade; no favors. We want a peace that shall last and we want the French, the British, the Italians and the Belgians to think of us as friends.

With gratitude to you for what you have borne not only for France but for America, I am, dear child, Your American Friend,

REVOLUTIONARIES IN KOREA ARE BURGLARS

Kofukukai Society's Real Aim Is Not Restoration Of Sovereignty But Lucre

Some months ago there were reports regarding the alleged activities of an association of Koreans called the Kofukukai, aiming at the restoration of Korean independence, and some arrests were reported. Any further reference to the case was then prohibited, but this ban has now been removed, says the Japan Chronicle.

It seems that since October last year a number of wealthy Koreans in various parts of the peninsula have received threatening letters from the Kofukukai, demanding money to finance a movement to restore sovereignty in Korea. In November and January two wealthy Koreans were shot by burglars, and in the latter month a man was arrested by the gendarmes on suspicion of being implicated. This man was identified as one of the leaders of the Kofukukai, and many more arrests have since been made, the persons apprehended totaling 52.

According to the finding of the Preliminary Court, the Kofukukai is merely a gang of burglars. One man failed on the Rice Exchange, and in order to make good his losses conceived an idea for getting money quickly unlawfully. For this purpose he formed the Kofukukai with another man, and sent threatening letters to wealthy men not only from various parts of the peninsula but also from places outside of Korea. In order to make it appear that the association was a very powerful one, having

many ramifications. At the same time the two ringleaders endeavored to increase the membership. These two men were simply using the pretended movement to restore Korean sovereignty in order to get money, but it seems that the other members believed the movement was genuine and joined it for that reason. The 52 accused are shortly to be tried in open Court at Kōnju. Nothing is said about "voluntary confessions" in this case so far, but they may develop as the case goes on.

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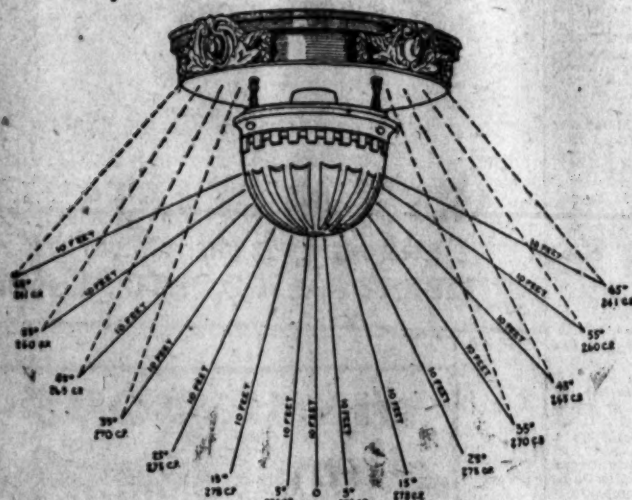
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THIS ILLUSTRATION

shows plainly the extraordinary lighting efficiency of Brascolite. In the test (made by the Electrical Testing Laboratories of New York) the Brascolite fixture contained a clear Tungsten lamp of 250 watts—i.e., about 220 candle-power. The light was measured at various points—each 10 feet distant from the fixture.

Note how the fixture raises the effective lumens. At an angle of 55° the light measures 260 candle-power; and this increase in efficiency continues steadily until the angle of 5° is reached—almost directly beneath the fixture—where the reading showed 284 candle-power.

Brascolite is over 50% more efficient than indirect lighting—yet has all the eye-comfort and diffusive benefits of the latter.

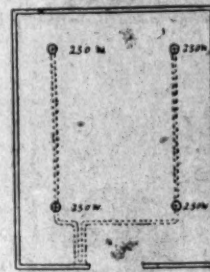
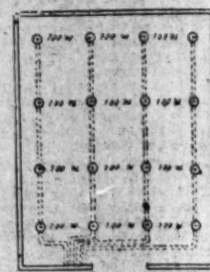


PHOTOMETRIC TESTS

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have proved the Brascolite System more efficient than direct reflected light—and 50 per cent. more efficient than indirect lighting—yet with a quality of light that is unsurpassed.

The basic principle of the Brascolite System is—Diffusion plus Reflection—resulting in the best quality of light with less current consumption.



HERE'S A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF BRASCOLITE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

A certain big city railroad station was formerly lighted by direct-reflected lights—sixteen 100-watt direct-reflected units. (See diagram to left.) Brascolites were installed—four 250-watt units. Result: a saving of 600 watts—and more light, of better quality and more uniform distribution. The wiring installation and fixtures for Brascolites cost less than the wiring installation alone of the old system.

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Japan's Decreasing Gold Output And Its Uses

By Saito Man
(Japan Advertiser)

The annual output of gold in Japan has been badly decreasing in recent years, and what is more lamentable is that the precious metal is in increasing quantities being put to non-economical but luxurious purposes. This is the complaint of Mr. Kanno, the Vice-Minister of Finance, quoted in the Japanese papers. In effect he said:

"In 1914 Japan produced 25 million yen worth of gold, and that was the climax, and the last two years show signs of decline. Now we have come down to the figures of 20 million yen. Meantime the people are developing an unseemly love for luxury and showy extravagance, and their love of gold is in an increasing degree expressed in the various un-economical and decorative uses to which it is put. For instance, the dentists are now demanding 450 kamme of gold annually, whereas they wanted only about 200 kamme before. The quantity of gold melted for various decorative purposes has increased since the war eightfold or ninefold. No wonder then that the demand for gold should far exceed the supply thereof. Thus the one horn of the dilemma is the extravagant growth of demand for gold, and the other is a marked shrinkage of the annual output of gold."

"The consequence of it is easy to imagine. The market value of gold increases, and there are many unscrupulous men who would melt coins of the realm to sell in bullion or convert into precious ornaments. It is both the cause and effect of this that the cost of gold-digging has risen to such an extent that it does not pay to dig gold."

"This is a knotty problem not only in Japan but in all other countries including Britain. There is a hope, however, in the expected cheapening of cost of labor due to restoration of peace, but as there is much to do to adjust the vastly-swelled paper money in circulation all over the world, the demand for gold will yet remain unabated; so that it is doubted whether all the countries will remove the ban on the export of gold immediately upon the signing of peace."

"Meantime we in Japan must consider the ways and means to check the undesirable tendency of putting gold to uneconomical and vain purposes. The control by laws and regulations will not suffice. We must appeal to the moral conscience of the people and drive home to them the importance of rational living unadorned by love of show and vanity. In this sense we are now cooperating with the Home Office and the Agriculture Department in order to encourage among the people wholesome habits of thrift, and money saving."

Shanghai Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their share report for week ending November 28:

The Stock Exchange was closed on the afternoon of the 22nd and all day on the 23rd on account of the Victory Celebration. The tone of the market has been decidedly quiet, business being chiefly confined to adjustments of bull and bear positions for November 29 Settlement and the December Settlement. Shanghai Docks were somewhat erratic, cash sales being recorded during the week at Tls. 141, the market closing at Tls. 141 nominal. Cottons remain quiet with an easier tendency. Business was done in Langkats at Tls. 201, closing with sellers at that figure. Rubbers are steady at about last week's rates. Most Rubber shareholders look forward to the future with confidence and will not readily part with their shares.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 30, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Zhangbes Tls. 4.95

Unofficial
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.90 December
Langkats Tls. 19.75 December
Laou King Mow Cotton Tls. 127.50 December
Kangyik Cotton Tls. 15.00 Dec.

Men-of-War in Port

Action	Date From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Mas	Commander
WTW		Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.		Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
FAOBI	Oct. 18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
		Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
		Litchuan	Chi. g-b.				
		Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
		Kanien	Chi. g-b.				
		Lienkien	Chi. g-b.				
		Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
BNB	Nov. 8	Kinasha	Br. g-b.				
	Nov. 15	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
	Nov. 11	Pukong	Chi. g-b.				
OD	Nov. 18	Uji	Jap. g-b.				
SP		Sumida	Jap. g-b.				
BI		Searab	Br. g-b.				

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their silk report: White Silk.—There has been no disposition to follow up last week's business and the market is in consequence quiet but steady.

Steam Filatures.—A considerable business has been booked during the past two weeks. Favorite chops at about former rates but lower grades show some concession in certain instances.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, November 27, 1918.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$0.74 per pound equivalent to 1s. 9½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe \$0.76 per pound equivalent to 1s. 9½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady but quiet. Offered 1,483 tons; sold 661 tons.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, inform us that their auction this week showed prices of cents 76 to cents 73 for Pale Crepe and cents 75 to cents 71 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being uncertain.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

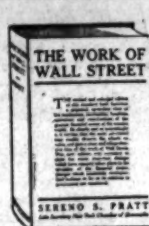
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rus.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo ..	Shanghai	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Shanghai	Train	..	7.00	..	..	..	17.00
Peking and Tientsin every day	Train	..	19.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Hongkong	Singap.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	do	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00
Shanghai	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Via Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00
Japan ports	Kokura maru	..	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America via Nagasaki	do	..	..	..	..	..	18.00
Tuesday, December 3.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo ..	Shanghai	14.00	..	..	..	..	14.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shanghai	14.00	..	..	..	..	14.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Shanghai	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Via Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hankow	Wosang	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Daluy	Wosang	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Dairen	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
Japan & America via Moji ..	Tokushima	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
Amoy	Changchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Wednesday, Dec. 4.							
Amoy	Sanning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Nanki, Kobe, Y'hamo, Canada	Africa maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9:30 a.m. Parcel post 9 a.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.



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Prices: Box seats \$2.00; Dress Circle \$1.50; Stalls \$1.00

Madman Of Potsdam Ends By Formula

(Continued from Page 12)

denial of all rights to any individual German as against the war lord.

"In times of peace these things could be to some extent concealed. In war they have revealed themselves. The system that is our enemy, because it plots war against us for its own ambition, is also the enemy of the German people, because it flings them into slaughter without their consent."

"This is why the Kaiser and his people must ultimately break apart, unless we ally, by our mistakes, weld them together."

Why We Lost

Beginning these seven days' anniversary of explanations why Germany lost—flood to continue hundred years at least. One reason soon to be common Windbeutel circles Prussia, furnished by Principal Schroter, leading educationist, Berlin. His basis profound in imperial paper Reichsbote, Kaiser's special mouth-piece.

"The fact is, we do not yet deserve that God should grant us the decisive victory. We have not yet killed a sufficient number of our enemies, who are at the same time the enemies of God. The German people is and always has been the most peace-loving, amiable, and conciliatory people on earth. It is this peculiar German sentiment that has discouraged our military leaders from striking sufficiently death-dealing blows to the foe, and thereby the war is being prolonged and victory postponed."

"God in His inscrutable wisdom is punishing us in this way for our super-sentimentality towards the enemy, as He punished the larvae of old, for precisely the same sin. We shall not be deserving of God's infinite mercy and of His favor in giving us an early peace until we harden ourselves and resolve to finish for good and all with the hateful foe."

Schroter these seven days to your second edition, "the high noon! Not one hour of yesterday return!"

He Is Clean, Great Victory

Belgium these seven days in all eyes, true hearts, its King, Albert, leads his troops, fired with fury at wrong crimes, insults, bestial to fantastic, endured—but they march, fight on, conquering, driving way back to Brussels; tramping Belgium's via Dolorosa! Spirit they bear up, ever onwards, Belgian soldiers cameled last seven days September by German newspaper, published Brussels. Hun sheet enjoys its coarse "humor" describing Belgians—"Portrait of an average citizen in occupied Belgium"—Toulon-like, utterly unable to recognize spirit immortal that sustained Belgium four years in German-made hell! Study "Portrait of an Average Citizen," grotesquely garbed—no Hun can see beneath the cheek—applaud him for clean, upright soul, defiant enemy of iniquity.

"Overcoat made from a quilt; jacket turned and dyed; socks made from the stuffing taken from pillows; shoes reeled with school bag; rags of linen made by the wife; in his pipe, which makes his hunger, plantain, or chestnut leaves; when you speak to him in the street you would better observe the direction of the wind. He is as poor as Job's turkey, but he still has a brush and flat iron at home; he is clean!"

Remember Belgium!

This in mind, war watchers! hear Emile Cammaerts writing these seven days: "Since the fateful ultimatum of August 2, 1914—the stab in the back—the Belgian question has been a real obsession for Germany. We have had von Bethmann-Hollweg's open confession, the peace offer of August 9, through the Dutch Government, the various accusations made against Belgium good faith, and a long series of official speeches, and Belgium in triumph, endeavoring to use Belgium as a pawn whether in the shop where Germany stores the spoils of conquest or on the chessboard of European diplomacy."

"First the victim was innocent, then she was to be coaxed into submission, later she was found guilty and deserved the punishment inflicted upon her (before any proof of guilt had been found or taken); later still she was approached as a

possible intermediate agent between the criminal and his pursuers. One could fill a library with German documents, articles, speeches, and lectures referring to Belgium. On the other subject has German Kultur displayed such eagerness and versatility to justify itself.

"The proposed peace conditions have altered according to the military situation, from unconditional restoration with full indemnities to complete annexation; and from agreement to the present independent proposal of conditional independence. On no question has Germany been so deeply divided, the pan-German chiefs of industry asking for the coal mines, the naval experts claiming Antwerp and Zeebrugge, while the Moderates and Majority Socialists limited their ambitions to certain economic and military guarantees in order to guard in the future against the terrible danger of another Belgian attack."

"While Germany's spokesmen dangled on the tight-rope and indulged in this brilliant series of juggling and transformation scenes, King Albert's Government never wavered from its unshakable and dignified attitude. To the force of a nation's invasion they opposed the force of legitimate defence. They kept the faith which Germany broke, they confounded her calumnies, they calmly ignored her threats and exposed her intrigues."

Indomitable Will

"While Germany constantly altered her opinion concerning peace conditions and the future of Belgium, King Albert's Government never changed its mind. In the note addressed to Mr. Wilson on Dec. 20, 1918, in the note to the Pope of Dec. 24, 1917, it claimed full and unconditional restoration of the independence of the country, indemnities for the damage wrought and security for the future. It then demanded Belgium's right, and it still demands it today, nothing less, nothing more."

"This energetic attitude is all the more remarkable in that the Belgian Government must take into account the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people who, under German yoke, suffer from persecutions, plunder and famine, and who are anxiously waiting the hour of deliverance."

"The recent German proposal does not mention indemnities and guarantees. It does not even grant unconditional independence. Previous commercial treaties must be maintained, the Flemish question must be taken up, the Allied governments must be induced to restore German colonies."

"Foreign readers do not perhaps fully realize the insulting character of such proposals. They would amount to this: Germany, after systematically destroying Belgium's machinery and stealing her stocks of raw material, would be allowed to use the ruined country as a dumping ground on the morrow of the signature of peace. The little band of traitors who, under the name of 'Activists' have helped the enemy to bring about the administrative separation of the country and proclaimed the independence of Flanders, would remain unpunished, part at least of their destructive work being preserved. And Belgium, whose colony has been threatened for 20 years past by the ambitions of Germany in Central Africa, should use her credit to restore this menace. She who has suffered most at German hands should become Germany's advocate!"

"If the subject were not so tragic, one might find some humor in the situation. Even before the war Germany did not hide her desire to acquire Belgian and Portuguese African colonies. The most moderate of her professors and statesmen have proclaimed the necessity of creating an immense African empire, extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. These ambitions have been further encouraged lately by the failure of the western offensive. Belgium escapes, but the Congo remains."

The Stealers

"Whatever opinion one may have on the means to be used to convince the enemy that we are in earnest, it is becoming more and more evident that a peace without indemnity would

constitute a German victory. As far as Belgium only is concerned, the destruction wrought during the invasion was estimated by the Germans themselves at \$1,000,000,000. To this figure must be added a war contribution of \$100,000,000 per annum, collective fines (\$20,000,000 per annum), the revenue of the State railways (\$100,000,000 per annum), requisitions which amounted already in February, 1915, to \$400,000,000 (German estimate), without mentioning the cash seized in the banks, the destruction of plant and machinery, the ruin of commercial intercourse, the damage done to livestock and agriculture, etc."

"It is impossible to attempt even approximately to estimate the money already due to Belgium. No money will ever restore her most precious possessions, her historic monuments, living witnesses of the past, and the health and happiness of thousands and thousands of men, women and children, whose lives have been wrecked by the massacres of the invasion, by the deportations to German prison camps, and by forced labor behind the western front. The bill has run too high ever to be paid in full. And as long as the German does not become another kind of man, there will be an insuperable gulf between the two countries."

"We have done prodigies in this war. In the teeth of an entire enemy world we have defended ourselves victoriously. In the East we have wrested from our opponents a favorable peace we have dissolved the empire of the Tsar, and we have led back to the bosom of the motherland compatriots who had long ago been wrested from her."

"Yet, notwithstanding these glorious achievements, there swarm among us miserable wretches who at the moment that the news of a victory falls them at their breakfast table, collapse like so many sawdust-stuffed dolls."

"These are the folk who allow themselves to be bamboozled by the boasts of the press columns in the face of the American dollar kings, whose grandfather were dirty European gutter-snipes."

"What is lamentably lacking among us is that firm and inflexible faith in the greatness of our nation, which stands unapproachable and unshakable amidst all the vicissitudes of fate."

"We have the soldiers' will, the sense of duty of every rank and profession, but what we do not yet possess is the national as a whole."

"This national will which stands apart from all distinctions of position and all party interests, and which recognizes nothing save the aims of the nation as a whole."

"The national will it is which is the great source of strength of our enemies, who but for that would long since have laid in the dust at our feet."

"It is we who most urgently need this all-potent, energizing, national will. When once we have acquired this precious treasure, we and all Germans will feel that Germany cannot go under, that the earth will continue for ages to come receiving from us lessons of wisdom and latest training, long, long after the gold and the might of the Anglo-Saxon robber powers shall have sunk back into the ocean whence they have emerged."

Recalling Evidence

Theodor Wolff, Berliner Tageblatt, these seven days, thinks necessary to accept, print truth, no longer deny no matter how censors demand it distorted. Who is the liar? Ask the 93! Says Wolff: "Danke sehr—(have yet to get permission.) 'There will be terrible rage in the American nation because there will be no salt of the earth, Germans, to fill them.'"

"By their insane hatred of everything German the Americans are preparing for themselves a sinister future: it will be the revenge of fate on their base ingratitude to a nation to whom they owe practically all that may be spiritual, soft, and humanizing amidst the gross materialism of Dollarika. The German-Americans, who were as the salt of the land, have been kicked into the Entente camp. The consequence will be that after the war German-Americanism will no longer be reinforced by emigrations from the German homeland, and in the course of decades this noble element will gradually disappear."

"As owing to the loss of life caused by the war, the migration from Anglo-Saxon countries, will similarly cease, the Latin-Slav-Mongolian ad-

that can still rescue us from our psychic and physical decay."

On October 2, 1914, Professor Gustav Roethe delivered a lecture in the course of which he said that this world-conflict provided him with the loftiest sentiments of earthly delight, and it had at length come as the heavenly reward for the striving of a lifetime."

In November, 1914, the Pan-German author, Adolf Bartels, wrote in the Deutschvolkische Blätter: "Not only have the best and noblest Germans viewed this war as unavoidable, they have wished and longed for it. Yes, let us be honest, we have striven for it because the long peace was becoming a peril to our people."

In January, 1914, Lieutenant Colonel von Baumach wrote in the Mägdalener Zeitung that he "eventually hoped" it might soon be permitted to him and his regiment to carry the colors into the war. "When the Kaiser calls, he will find all of us prepared and eager. May that call resound soon!"

The ninety-three no more ridiculous these seven days than frenzied Cologne Gazette, frenzied with fear all its cables in Spain, Russia, Italy, France, England, America really become mere phantasmagoria. What no phantasmagoria—some Entente shells—possibly in editorial roof, quick punctuation to frenzied phrase. Gazette, angered at all points Prussian compass, rages thuswise:

"We have done prodigies in this war. In the teeth of an entire enemy world we have defended ourselves victoriously. In the East we have wrested from our opponents a favorable peace we have dissolved the empire of the Tsar, and we have led back to the bosom of the motherland compatriots who had long ago been wrested from her."

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Punishment For U.S. Ideals

In hour of deluge, America not forgotten, these seven days center point all German hate. Lelnsger Nächste Nachrichten declares "Germania will fight shy of emigrating to America"—Danke sehr—(have yet to get permission.) "There will be terrible rage in the American nation because there will be no salt of the earth, Germans, to fill them."

"By their insane hatred of everything German the Americans are preparing for themselves a sinister future: it will be the revenge of fate on their base ingratitude to a nation to whom they owe practically all that may be spiritual, soft, and humanizing amidst the gross materialism of Dollarika. The German-Americans, who were as the salt of the land, have been kicked into the Entente camp. The consequence will be that after the war German-Americanism will no longer be reinforced by emigrations from the German homeland, and in the course of decades this noble element will gradually disappear."

"As owing to the loss of life caused by the war, the migration from Anglo-Saxon countries, will similarly cease, the Latin-Slav-Mongolian ad-

ixture will be enormously strengthened and stimulated, and these elements will eventually become paramount in politics as in industrial life. Thus America's face will before very long be as that of a hybrid, a blend of yellow, brown and white. Her Germanic complexion will gradually fade away, and in appearance she will be more Asiatic than European."

"This constitutes the punishment of a nation which bravely embarks on a war for which there is not the least justification."

Business Though Heavens Fall!

Stuttgart-Berlin Assurance Society these seven days, blaring megaphone of ech Deutsches! Its trade circular intoned, Volkfreund, Brunswick: "Terms and conditions for carrying out a policy of assurance against damages caused by rioting or revolt: 'Insurance policies against rioting will be effected at the special rate of 50 cents per \$25,000 and of 75 cents per \$25,000 on sums exceeding that amount. Property which may be insured under the new scheme comprises buildings, machinery, articles of domestic use, food, clothing, land, as well as growing crops, grain, cattle, show-windows, and cases with their contents, and so forth."

Volkfreund comments: "The document affords a glimpse into the souls of our faint-hearted and feeble-minded citizens while the deliberate exploitation of the depressing sentiments that are the obsession of such people shows the eagerness of certain sections of the business world to suck honey even from the most maledictory blooms. We wonder what effect this new departure will produce on the masses of our people!"

Hamburg these seven days despairing its million boasts, threats, prophecies, glorifications. "What we will do," "What we will not do," seeks for joyous expression, relief from "the unspeakable." Echo there can find one grace: "One blessing we owe to the war is the habit we have acquired of going barefooted and bareheaded. Notwithstanding the chilly autumn temperature, Hamburg ladies are enthusiastic about the feeling of well-being and lightness with which they have been rewarded for their sacrifice of stockings."

"They now walk, their naked feet encased in neat wooden shoes, with an elastic tread such as we were wont to associate only with Eastern women."

"The bareleggers, to give another proof of their self-sacrificing patriotism, have also given up wearing hats, and altogether their appearance is that of joyous sportswomen. It is a really refreshing spectacle to see a brother passing along with his little one all innocences of stockings and headgear, and it acts as a powerful stimulus to the patriotism of citizens." Aber nach der Krieg?

"Ob!terate That Prominent Citizen!" These seven days British officer, Archangel front, writes Manchester Guardian: "Since the Murman expedition took the field, there have been surreptitious Russian grammons about our mess, for one never knows one's luck. But they all deal with the Russia of Excellencies and samovars, which has been mislaid lately. What we need is a Russian phrase-book that will assist in a contemporary chat with any old Bolshevik one drops across. Something on the following lines:

"General—Have you seen the assassin of his Excellency's aunt? No, but the murderer of the Grand Duke's war-lady is in the breakfast-room. Have the goodness to obliterate for me that prominent citizen with the red hair and distinguished manner. How absurd! You have slaughtered the wrong one, blockhead!"

"In the Street—Why are people no careless? There, I have fallen over a corpse. These things should not be left on the pavement. What an elegant conflagration yonder mansion would make! It is always the way when I have left my matches and petrol at home. What is that group of fraternal delegates doing? Why, they are crucifying a policeman. No, no; their Union will object if we assist."

"At the Restaurant—This soup is cold. And there is too much strychnine in it. I shall not come here again. I believe the proprietor is a bourgeois. Walter, bring me my hat and coat. No, my friend will not require his. The tall conrade on my left has just removed him with the breadknife."

"At the Store—Give me a pickaxe, a tin of petrol, a Mills bomb, a pound of arsenic, and a shirt of mail. I have an invitation to a party."

Service Mothers Cameo these seven days; correspondent with Serbian army, secret of winning a war—still unfathomed by Prussia: Cameo Serbian mothers:

"It is the morale of an army which secures victory; but this morale depends upon many factors—discipline, the spirit of sacrifice, endurance and temperance, and, above all, upon a profound love of country. And who is it who first instills these principles into our soldiers? Their mothers. Their mothers, who brought them up in the heroic traditions of the past in the love of their native tongue and native land, the pride of their face and hope in its future."

"A peasant woman had three sons. The eldest was a schoolmaster and went to the war as an officer in the reserve. The second one went away as a common soldier. Her husband was a frontier-guard. So only the third son, who was too young to join the colors, remained at home. Said he to his mother: 'My father and my brothers are at the war; let me go too. I am sure I can do some good.' And the mother replied: 'Servia has a greater claim upon you than I. Go, and if God wills, we shall meet again in joy.' So he went to Belgrade. He would not be incorporated in the army, but his brother-in-law, a captain in the reserve, took him as his orderly, thus setting one more man free for the front."

"The lad witnessed the battles of Kumanovo and Priep, where the captain was wounded. He was taken to a hospital in Belgrade, and his youthful orderly accompanied him. 'One day the captain said: 'Bogdan, wouldn't you like to go and see your mother? Here is a pass for you.'"

"The boy was delighted, and a few days later he surprised his mother one evening just as she was preparing supper. She did not hear him come in. 'Mother, it is I, Bogdan!' cried the boy. 'She started, rose, and looked at him fixedly. 'Upon his return the captain asked his orderly: 'What did your mother say when

you came home? Wasn't she pleased to see you?' 'The boy replied: 'Mother was frightened. She would not welcome me at first, because she thought that I had come without leave. She said: 'Bogdan! How is it you are here? Is the war finished? How is it that your father and your brothers have not come home?' I told her: 'It's all right, mother. Here is my pass. I haven't done anything wrong.' Then she opened her arms and embraced me. 'God be praised!' she said."

Infamy's Lesson Runs Out! These seven days world talked peace proposals, camouflaged Berlin booby traps—perhaps sincerely deriving its "must" from adverse force—world of civilization decided, much emphasis, only reply worthy of women, men to "World Dominion or Downfall," triumphant about, always to echo through corridors of Time: "God-dominion or Death!" W. T. Saturday Review, London, versified thought of millions!

THE ONLY ANSWER Peace! What has such as thought to do with peace? A murderer with the gallows in thy gaze, Whom panic with a sudden impulse away.

Prompting thee to disport the innocent fleece Over thy foul wolf-hide. With infamy's lease Fast running out, though seest at hand the days When frustration shall terrific blast And, whelmed in ruin, thy hellish dominance cease.

Dry thy false pen and save thy perjured breath! The sword which didst adjure, and by the sword Shalt suffer judgment until every death And crime the blood-steeped chronicle record Be fifty-fold repair by thee—so saith Each stern tribunal whom though has implored!

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American Forestry Expert Tells
Of Most Brutal Man
In History

CHEWED UP MESSAGE

Bolsheviks Have Thrust Back
Russia To Oriental
Barbarism

A dramatic story of his experiences in Russia was told by Mr. Roger Simmons, the American Trade Commissioner who was sent to Russia as a forestry expert, to Mr. Dosch-Fleuret, the New York World's correspondent at Petrograd, who has arrived at Stockholm.

Mr. Simmons escaped after three weeks' imprisonment. He was in the Volga government studying the forests when the Allied operations in the White Sea region began to develop. His story, as told by Mr. Dosch-Fleuret, is as follows:

"Kedrov, the Bolshevik Commissioner in Volga, issued an order to the workmen and peasants to kill every American, Englishman, and Frenchman in the three northern governments of Russia. I saw Kedrov, whose secretary coldly sent to the local commissioner, Elduk, a Lettish Jew, who broke into a trade of New York slang, and said two American sailors had just been found dead on the Omega battlefield, proving that the Americans were against the Bolsheviks."

"He scornfully threw aside my diplomatic passport, insulted me and my Government, and disdainfully ordered me to prison. I learned that Elduk's rage was due to the fact that 400 Kronstadt soldiers sent north to fight against the Allies had mutinied because they only had a quarter of a pound of bread daily. Two of the men were shot, but the others surrounded Elduk's car and fired into it. The mutiny ended in the men obtaining more bread. Two obvious Germans in civilian attire commanded the Lettish who were brought to surround the Kronstadt men."

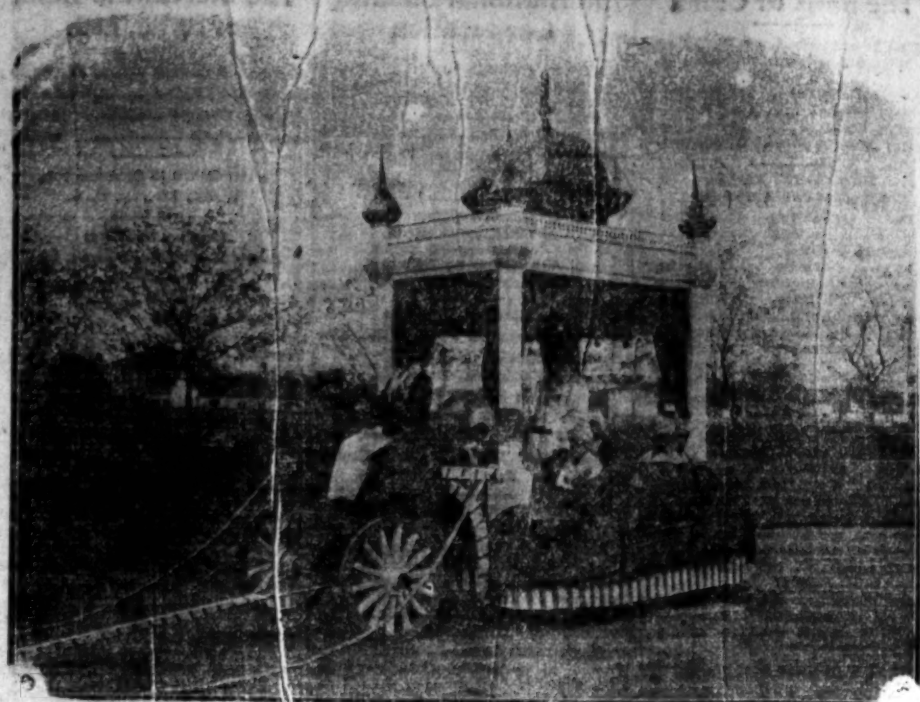
Chewed Message
Mr. Simmons describes how he had in his possession an article by Mr. Dosch-Fleuret criticising the Bolsheviks, to be posted at Archangel, and how he spent two days chewing it and scattering it into tiny scraps, because "it was surely enough to get me and Dosch-Fleuret shot."

Mr. Simmons' secretary, Nagel, a Lettish Socialist and Siberian exile, pleaded all night for his employer's life. Mr. Simmons continues:

"An English subject who arrived from the interior and did not know of the White Sea operations was summoned to Elduk because he spoke English. He left his hat and coat with me. He never returned. Lettish reported that he was shot." Mr. Simmons was nearly ordered to be shot because copies of despatches by a correspondent were found in his possession, but he was ordered to Moscow. On the way he saw the counter-revolutionary fight at Yaroslavl, where the Bolsheviks fought under Germans. The Lettish guards said that Elduk was responsible for the Yaroslavl fighting. One guard described Elduk as "one of the most brutal men of history."

"When I arrived in Moscow," says Mr. Simmons, "I was thrown into prison with 34 other men. There were no beds, and the place was horrible with vermin and filth. We were ravenously hungry, but had only occasional dishes of watery soup. Men

India's Float In Victory Parade An Artistic Triumph



This float, entered in the torch-light procession on the 23rd Nov. by the Gurdwara Committee on behalf of the Sikh community, elicited much favorable comment. The float showed an Indian Prince with bodyguard of young princes under a canopy designed after the Amritsar Temple.

were constantly led before the tribunals, and returned, condemned and unnered. Later they were shot by Lettish. A young Lettish guard told me he was nauseated by the task, but he would be shot if he refused.

Mock Trials
"Nobody was allowed to communicate with friends. Trials were held without any defense being allowed. Innocent men who had been condemned to die went back among the others as yet uncondemned. People in America cannot conceive such a place."

"Later I was transferred to a regular criminal prison. I tried to send letters to our Consul and to Chichester, but they were never forwarded. I read in a newspaper how an American, who had told me he would be shot, bribed a guard to carry his letter. My suspense after lasting twenty-six hours was broken by the arrival of a basket of food, followed by the American Consul, Mr. Poole and the Swedish Consul, M. Wiedersheim, and my immediate release."

"In my last prison there was a Canadian officer held as a spy. He was to be shot. He told me how he hated to die. In both prisons I talked

with my fellow prisoners and found that none had been tried before a real court. All were led before half a dozen men with raging eyes who asked a few questions, conferred, and then convicted. Few were found innocent. One had a jury of twelve, but the jury were instructed by the judge to bring in a verdict of 'Guilty.'

"What struck me most was that these prisoners were passive. When arrested they pledged one another solemnly, and with dreadful sincerity, that those who escaped would fight Bolshevism to the death."

"I saw things which I had read of in stories of the French Revolution and never thought could be repeated. I saw men ordered to be shot for merely criticizing the commissaries. During the year I spent studying the forests I lived among the simple people, saw the injustice of the old regime, and learned to have much sympathy for the Bolshevik movement, but in prison I saw it turned to hate and vengeance, caring nothing for its innocent victims."

Mr. Dosch-Fleuret, in another message from Stockholm, says: "Only here back in civilization, where men keep their word and murder is a

crime, do we begin to comprehend how little the world understands what Russia has come to these last weeks. The lives of our Allies there hang by such a slender thread that I hesitate to give even a glimpse into the state of the country, comparable only to the

Reign of Terror of the French Revolution, and in some respects worse.

Russia is in the clutches of a handful of desperate and resourceful men, who had the support of the mob in October when they promised peace. Once they got peace, the mob began deserting and now the Bolsheviks have lost the support of the peasants and have only that of a small proportion of the working classes. It is no longer a question whether the Bolsheviks mean well. They have lost popular support, and are only retaining power by means of the bayonet. Peasants everywhere are in revolt, and the Red Army is weak.

They are able to hold against the Czech-Slovaks, because the latter are advancing slowly and reorganizing the country economically as they ascend the Volga.

Chinese Executions

Three weeks ago the Bolsheviks began to manufacture victories in order to revive the army's morale, but they failed, for of 50,000 men sent from Petrograd to the front only 7,000 arrived; nearly all deserted on the way, and even the Lettish refused to fight against the Allies in the north.

So small is the resistance on the Archangel-Vologda line that the Allies might have come down at any time during the past month. Czech-Slovaks have not arrived at Moscow only because they wish to organize carefully. I saw a mobilization at Petrograd where the assembled men jeered at the recruiting commissaries and defied him to make them go to the front. The Red Army cannot be taken seriously, and is hopelessly disorganized. Allied forces or Czech-Slovaks can reach Moscow at any time with 20,000 men.

There is so little interest in the Bolshevik proclamations that the Bolsheviks are unable to cause a general massacre of the bourgeois. Petrograd is full of blood-madness, and executions are so frequent in Moscow that Maxim silencers are used to deaden the sound. The Lettish finally

refused to shoot any more, although threatened with death, and so Chinese are now employed as executioners.

In every city there are the same scenes of terror, and they are even worse in the provinces, where commissaries from Moscow organize the worst elements for looting, killing officers, and other outrages.

The Moscow Government countenances this, because if it does not permit these atrocities it will fall immediately. The struggle has passed the stage of class war. Every man is now at every other's throat, and Russia's state is beyond comprehension.

Only people accustomed to civilization. Only hostage warfare was needed to show how far the Bolsheviks have thrust Russia back into Oriental barbarism.

Resume Kiangkwan Inquiry Wednesday

The hearing of the naval inquiry into the circumstances attending the sinking of the China Merchants steamer Kiangkwan will be resumed at the Admiralty Court on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 30, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/1 = Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 72.9 = Mex. 5.40
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 121 = Tls. 32.64
@ 72.9 = Mex. 1113.36
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.6
Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 265
Copper Cash: per 1000 Tls. 1314
Native Interest: Tls. .22

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 481d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 25.93
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.78

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 5/1
London Demand 5/11
India T.T. 340
Paris T.T. 660
New York T.T. 121
Hongkong Demand 1211
Batavia T.T. 481
Singapore T.T. 461

Banks Buying Rates
London Demand 5/2
London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/24
London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/41
London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/41
Paris 4 m/s. 691
New York o/d Docy. 1221
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 1251

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
Roubles 100 Tls. 100
Roubles 100 Mex. \$13.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For November
Ex. Tls. 3.47 @ 5/11 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 674 France 7.51
" 0.73 @ 1221 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 441 Yen 2.48
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.36
" 1 @ Roubles

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, November 30, 1918.
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Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,923.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Chungking, Nanking, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Singapore, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu, Batavia, Calcutta, Rangoon, Soerabaya, Medan, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Vladivostok, Iloilo, Peking, Yokohama.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

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Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hang-kow: Mr. Butland.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hang-kow: Mrs. Kundren, Messrs. H. A. Gibbins and K. Begdon.
Per C.M. s.s. Klangteen from Ning-po: Miss J. Hughes.
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from Hongkong: Capt. N. R. Bennett, Mrs. Chan Shee, Mrs. J. Hueber, Mr. and Mrs. Kan Ying-po, Mr. and Mrs. B. Knapp, Miss Li King-poo, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Leeveur and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. McMahon and 2 children, Lt. and Mrs. S. Querey, Miss J. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Wadia, Messrs. Alfred Duchanois, Alexandre Monfort, Beuayard Baptiste, E. R. Bradley, J. B. Butler, Chau Chee-man, Charles Choquel, Chan Kwan-lun, Chiray Maral, Durfens Fan, Doo Kwang Pao, Fingangus Teacledue, R. Fairrie, J. H. Finch, Poo Hai-ching, Charles Gaszertles, M. Garibaldi, Hean Seheazle, G. F. Hue, W. A. Higginbotham, Hung Shup-ye, F. H. Holman, T. L. Jackson, Kung Heng-chung, R. A. Krenien, Leung Jaw, Lazarok Teas, Lau Yut-cho, Matteu Mathien, Malliat, W. A. Marshall, L. Mayer, J. M. Nazari, Pan

Tee-chuen, Charles Seganti, O. Soren-nien, Tomas Reyes, San Pong Hin, To Chee Pan, Tung Tau, Wing Kee Lau, Wong Chau Me, Yao Kwang Yui; through pass engers for Nagasaki: Messrs. H. P. Allford, A. M. Harg's, Mrs. L. Swayer; for Kobe: Messrs. T. Ito, J. A. Jennissen, S. Ohmura, W. Sugimoto, Miss M. van der Lee; for Yokohama: Messrs. Hee Chong Leung Kwo Cho, R. V. Mugarte, Y. Sugawa, for San Francisco: Mrs. E. M. Campbell, Mrs. F. Lungren, Dr. V. Smith, Mrs. V. S. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Wierman and child, Messrs. O. Curtis, H. E. Does de Bye, A. C. Dodge, H. Eaton, F. J. Holtz, F. R. Henderson, G. H. Myers, V. R. Powis, H. E. Sawyer, R. J. Tobin, O. C. Wynn.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru for Hongkong and Manila: Mrs. N. Fox, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Beudin, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Buck, Miss L. Wae Rue, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. P. Verzon, Mrs. Kinney and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ware and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bushell, Messrs. J. H. Giles, D. C. McKnight, H. Fuller, G. Stoll, S. Hashimoto, A. P. Peters, B. C. Leefman and E. K. Howe.

Launch Services

Tuesday, December 3, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.
Friday, December 6, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Sussex Nov. 1
Shidzuoka Maru Nov. 15
Aki Maru Nov. 22
For San Francisco
Korea Maru Nov. 3
Ecuador Nov. 9
Siberia Maru Nov. 17
China Nov. 24
Tenyo Maru Nov. 30
For Seattle
Katori Maru Oct. 28
Suwa Maru Nov. 29
For Tacoma
Andes Maru Nov. 9
Justin Nov. 8
Grayson Nov. 26
For Vancouver
Stanley Dollar Nov. 14
Harold Dollar Nov. 17
For Marcellus
Paul Lecat Nov. 17
Yenan Maru Nov. 17
Shinfuku Maru Nov. 26

Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	10-16
Pears	"	10-15
Persimmons	"	none
Peas	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumpkins	"	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14

Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	"	4-6
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	50-60
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-91
Onions	"	5-6
Parasips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	\$1.70-2
Peas	per lb.	15-16
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Grain And Flour		
Flour American per 50 lbs.	\$5.50	
Flour Australian	\$4.30	

Flour Shanghai	"	\$3.20
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00
Milk	"	"
Foreign dairies per bottle	30	
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder	"	"
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.55
Bran	"	\$2.20

Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 20.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		\$3.00-4.00
F. J. W. Mervilla	Chief Inspector.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 14	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	"
Oct. 23	"	Shanghai	Chi. M. & Co.	
Oct. 26	"	Hirano Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Oct. 27	Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap. Suzuki Co.	
Nov. 3	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 9	"	Idkia	Chi. Customs	
Nov. 11	Cruise	Kionshu	Chi. W. & Co.	
Nov. 12	"	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs	
Nov. 19	"	Kienkong	Chi. W. & Co.	
Nov. 20	"	Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 22	"	C. of Portland	Am.	
Nov. 23	Japan	Nishio Maru	Jap. F. & Co.	
Nov. 25	Vladivostok	Kalyano Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26	"	Elvirer Stolt	Am. Socony.	
Nov. 26	"	Niechuen	Dan. G.N.T. Co.	
Nov. 27	Japan	Store Nordiske	Jap.	
Nov. 27	"	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 27	"	Geraldine	Br.	
Nov. 27	"	Meifoo	Am. Socony.	
Nov. 28	"	Yet Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
Nov. 28	"	Tsawangah	Chi. I. & E. L. C.	
Nov. 28	"	Adrien Badin	Fr.	
Nov. 28	"	Pechiney	Fr.	
Nov. 29	Cruise	Leuching	Chi. Customs	
Nov. 29	Hankow	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 29	Tientsin, etc.	Shencking	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 29	Swatow	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 29	Japan	Shibusa Maru	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 29	"	Mingshun	Jap.	
Nov. 29	"	Santen Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 29	"	Phayel Maru 2	Jap. S. Shokai	
Nov. 29	"	Hanping	Chi. H. Y. P.	

Business and Official Notices

Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en
Landbouw-Exploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
As the alteration of our Statutes in accordance with the Resolutions passed at our last General Meeting has been sanctioned by the Government of the Netherlands Indies, the New Companies have now to be registered here and it is anticipated that the scrip will be ready early in January. These Companies will be registered as The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, and The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st December, both days inclusive, and the scrip in the New Companies will be issued to those Shareholders on the Register on that date in accordance with the Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 22nd November, 1918.
20226

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that those bonds which the late Mr. Ting Chin Tsai (丁欽齋) signed and chopped in his own name or in the name of Kin Chong & Co. as guarantor for his relatives or friends are to be henceforth considered null and void.
Signed Mason Ting (丁梅生)
Chiuson Ting (丁秋生)
Sons of the late Mr. Ting
Chin Tsai (丁欽齋)
20262

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

NOTIFICATION NO. 83.

TENDERS FOR DREDGER AND LAUNCH SUPPLIES.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of ROPE, PAINT, CLEANING MATERIAL, LUBRICANTS and SUNDRIES for dredgers and launches, to be delivered at the Conservancy Whangpoo Yard at Chang Wah Pang before the end of December, 1918.

Particulars of requirements and list of materials required can be obtained at the Office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kikukiang Road.

Tenders, marked "Stores" and addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board," should state the manufacturer of each article and must be sent in before noon, December 14th, 1918.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right to place separate contracts for any article with any one of the tenderers.

Shanghai, 28th November, 1918.
H. von HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.
20279

All Kinds of Furs

Special Furs, Necklets, Muffs, Best quality Black Fox Skins, and all kinds of Black Furs. A variety of Skin Coats.
First-Class Goods.
MODERATE PRICES.
S. MING KEE
370 Nanking Road, Phone C. 2835
Sole Agent.
20286

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on November 26, 1918.

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samll	"	none
Sole	"	15-20
Whitebait	"	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	\$3.00-2.90
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	90-100
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	16-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	85-90
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	25-30
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50

Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	15-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none

Massage and Swedish Treatments

Expert Masseur, Electrical and Swedish Treatments, by Thos. Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o Palace Hotel. Patients visited. The only graduated masseur in Shanghai.
20297

ISIS THEATRE

(Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads)

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

Commencing at 9 p.m. Sharp.

A Grand Performance for the Benefit of
Madam B. Bleichman
of the Idish Operette Co., assisted by Local Talent

Mrs. L. Paul

in

"Keep the Home Fires Burning"

Selected Songs, etc., etc.

TODAY'S MATINEE: First And Second Episodes
"THE RED ACE"

NEW PROGRAMME for MONDAY: from 9.15-11.30 p.m.

SPECIAL CHAPLIN FEATURES

First Show from 7.15 p.m.: 8th, 9th and 10th Episodes

"PEG O' THE RING"

TOMORROW

The Fine Fox Feature Film
"THE IDLER"
Featuring
CHAS. RICHMAN
Adapted from the great stage success by C. Naddon Chambers.
"WIFFLES' RICH MARRIAGE"
TOLD IN FIVE SUPERB PARTS.
The Prince of French Humourists in one of his finest parts. Don't miss Wiffles!
M. GEORGIEV - MME. ALEXANDROWA
Dramatic Tenor. Operatic Soprano.
An entire change of selections from grand opera.

MATINEE TO-DAY 3 P.M.

"WHO IS NO. 1?"

Episode 3 "THE SEA CRAWLER"
" 4 "THE MARINE MIRACLE"

APOLLO THEATRE - Thursday Next, Dec. 5th

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS "The Man with the Smiles"

"FLIRTING WITH FATE"

A great Triangle Fine Arts Comedy, featuring Duggie in a winner straight through. The plot is admirably handled and interpreted by a notable artist. He is assisted by a leading lady in the person of Jewel Carmen, heroine of "When a man sees Red."

YOU KNOW DUGGIE—AMERICAN'S FINEST FUNMAKER—SO BOOK UP!

TO-NIGHT AT 9.15 P.M.

NORMA TALMADGE

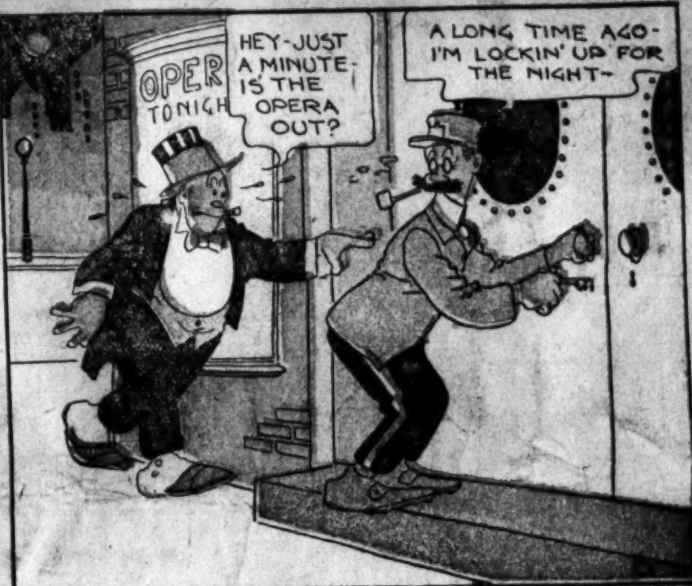
"THE

SOCIAL SECRETARY"

M. Georgiev,

Dramatic Tenor.
Mme. Alexandrowa
Operatic Soprano

Bringing Up Father



The Novelties of Fall



New Skirt and the Fringe-Trimmed Coat for Informal Wear

And (Above) A Smart Walking Suit, Showing the New Autumn Lines



Embroidered "Scenes" Are a New Motif of Trimming



This Demure Gown Gains Richness and Individuality from Its Bright Hued and Oddly Figured Sash

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39, West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

It is a principle accepted by those who dress well that small details make up the sum of good dressing. This is as true in fashions as in good grooming. It is by the trifles that one may judge which way the pendulum of the mode will swing.

The width of the sleeves is an important item in the final aggregate. The scantness or fullness of the skirt is a weighty consideration. The nature of the collar, whether it be wide or narrow, high or low, flat or rolling, is significant as an index of the clothes that are to be. Trimmings are details of import.

The page which I show you to-day is made of Fall novelties. Scrutinize these touches of the new, for during the season they will probably become familiar features of your wardrobe.

Most striking of the new offerings is the one-piece gown of pale cloth that because of its scantness of material and extreme simplicity of line would be severe but for its trimming. This gown gives an example of what artists term a "splash of color." That is, the color is massed. By that means it gives the impression of being of a greater quantity than it is. Seldom does embroidery other than that in the tapestries of wall decorations furnish an actual scene. Yet the embroidery that faces the turned-back fold and the scarf-like folds that fall across the shoulders set forth fantastic scenes. Figures quaint but actual, support boats, rest on Chinese boxes, mutely converse beneath canopies. Thus the gown that began by being demure becomes original and highly picturesque. The rich old blues and reds and yellows of the embroidery lend the costume fascinating richness and individuality.

Another novelty appears on the demure, narrow-skirted, scant-bloused, narrow-belted gown. It is the broad, straight sash, of loopless arrangement, and worn at the side. Had the sash been fashioned of the same material as the gown the costume would have been of quality drab and colorless. But the wide velvet ribbon, dotted and striped, of contrasting colors, at centre and border, is like a sweet, high, unexpected note in a monotonous song.

New also are the scant but slightly draped skirts, the fullness of which is graduated from the belt diagonally across the front of the skirt.

The gathering of the fullness of skirts at the ankles in trouser-line effect is also of the new season. It is an adaptation of the Turkish-trousered effect to the time and place and materials of an English-American Winter.

A pleasing novelty is the introduction of beaded fringe as trimming for velvet, kimono-like wraps. The fringe adds richness to the costume.

The simplicity of the street suits is indicated by the specimen shown on this page. The coat is loose, straight and of half length. The skirt is of the scant but slightly draped sort I have already described. A silk collar of bold design and contrasting color gives the touch of relief to prevent an effect of sombreness.

Yaphank Bennie On Money And Liberty

Wounded Boys In Hospital Train Show Him How Small Six Billions Can Be; His Views On British Politics

By Frazier Hunt
(New York Sun)
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE
Monday

Friend Barney: Well, old pal, I guess everybody back home is all excited right now about this Liberty Loan business, and running up and down putting a lot of things in the papers and making speeches and selling bonds down Broadway every time they sell another bond. I guess most of these press agents are looking sleep right now figuring out how they can get another column in the New York Sun by having these stars come out on the steps of the Liberty dress-out like a fish or something like that and do a five minute turn in the food boxes of selling a lone or two.

But I was just kidding then Barney because we all know that people are going to buy all the bonds that old Uncle Sam can print and that millions of folks back home is planting all these old dow-ry-ones in bonds so that soldiers can have plenty of the stuff to fight with. They are helping win the war all right and everybody can be no hero like us soldiers Barney. We got to have somebody doing the cheering and sending us cats and guns and shells and gas.

I guess they won't have no trouble raising these six billion or whatever it is they want. I bet Germany would like to borrow about four billion of that, oh-boy. Well, us soldiers will send it over to her all right in nice hot shells and bullets and hand grenades and etc., etc. All you people back home are not to do just raise the money and cook up the stuff. We will be glad to deliver it.

Yours for the six billion Barney.

BENNIE

Bennie Kide The Tightwads

France

Tuesday

Dear Gerlie Old Pal: Well I and your letter Gerlie about you being all ready to buy a bond and I am awful glad because now every time I let one fly at the Dutchmen I will say just a little kias from Gerlie. And Gerlie you will certainly be smacking a lot of these birds over here because I guess there ain't no better shooter in Pershings army than I am right now.

By the way old pal I was looking at some papers today that some of the fellows had got from the states and I see they are advertising a film called Pershings crusaders. I was wondering if you know where they get that stuff—that crusader stuff. I guess it is some kind of a French word but it ain't used none around these parts. Maybe it is just a trick name and don't mean nothing at all, still us soldiers get called a lot of names in the course of a war.

But what I was going to say was

about these bonds Gerlie. Of course I know that silk stockings has gone up something terrible and all the other necessities of life is almost beyond the reach of ordinary people and the last thing that us soldiers want to do is to make it hard for anybody. Of course a whole lot of us is going to get killed anyway so it don't make much difference if we are a little shy on stuff. Then a bird that is going to be popped off, it don't matter much if he don't have quiet enough to eat and his shoes is bad and he is short of stuff. But on the other hand you take people back in the states that is going to live a long time yet and ain't taking no more chances getting killed that the Kaiser sons, and it ain't right at all to make them have any hardships.

Of course if they have a case of enlargement of the heart and feel like they just must help out the dear old boys fighting over here in France then I suppose it is all right for them to go and buy a 50-back bond on the installment. But I wouldn't want to see them even cut down on the smoke or there beers to do it. They didn't start the war anyway—let Belgium put up the dow.

Of course I am just kidding Gerlie but it does kind of make some of us soldiers peevish to think that people has got to be all worked up to loan these money to the gov. at a good rate of interest so that the soldiers in France can be looked after right. The other day I saw a hospital train of new American hospital cars go through headquarters town, and there was two or three hundred boys on board who had give more than the six billion Uncle Sam is asking all the rest of the people in the States to give. They had five arms and legs and health and everything they had. And I thought that if people who was holding back on bonds could have saw them boys in that fine American hospital train bought with money raised on other bonds that they'd just say well here's all the dow I got Uncle Sam, take it and buy some thing for them soldiers with it.

Well I certainly am going to enjoy my Dutch shooting from now on Gerlie because I know it is going to be your money that bought the shells. Bone swor, old pal. Your

JAKE TUNE BENNIE

One For The Red Cross

Y.M.C.A. Hqr.

France, Tuesday

Dear Mama: Just a line to let you know that I am having a fine rest these days and that everything is ok over here and that everybody is well and happy. Honest Mama I wouldn't miss having come to France for any-

thing in the world and if soldiers mothers back home only knew how there boys was getting took care of and how well they was fed and clothed and looked after they would say that it was a fine thing.

We are getting made pretty regular now Mama and yesterday I got a nice long letter from you and one from Sis to. I wish you would hurry up and send them pictures you promised Mama because I ain't got none at all of you right now. I am going to have some look of myself in uniform and I will send them to you just as soon as I get them.

I was glad to know that you was getting the 23 dollar allotment from the gov. regular Mama. If anything happens you just let me know and we certainly will have it fixed right out. Or maybe Mama it would be better to go to the Red Cross because they got a lot of people who do that kind of work and look after things back home for soldiers. Any time you want anything Mama you just go to the Red Cross. Everybody over here is awful strong for them and they are certainly doing a lot of one work.

Well we are still way back here in reserve position resting up in these nice billets and all we do is to drill a little each day and maybe have a little maneuver and some open warfare practice. We are certainly well trained Mama and when they throw about a million of us draft soldiers in then Germany will begin to look for the bird who started this war.

Lots of love Mama to you and Sis and all. Your own soldier boy.

BENNIE

Should Britons Be Slaves

France

Wednesday

Friend Barney: There is a fellow in my company Barney who is named Jake Meyers and I want to say right now that if this bird don't lay offa me they will be sending him home in a wooden box before the snow flies. He is always arguing with me and I can't say a single statement but what this bird has got to be in and coterick me.

Yesterday for instance we was talking about this Liberty Loan and I said "Why don't they give some of this Liberty stuff to some of these other countries that is our allies. Why not free some of them England slaves if we are always talking about Liberty?" I said.

"England ain't got no slaves," this bird Jake said then. "She ain't eh," I said. "She ain't eh. How about her king. Aint she got a king. Don't a king always have

slaves. She's got a king and lords and everything. Don't you never read the papers. Didn't you never hear about this Lord George. How about him, how about Lord George," I said. "That don't prove nothing," he said. "Eh, they can't vote or nothing in England," I said. "Some of them slaves over there still wear women dresses. Didn't you see some of them Skot soldiers wearing them short skirts when we was in England. What's that prove—nothing only they're slaves that's all. They can't vote or nothing in England."

Well this bird Jake wanted to fight then but I told him that that wasn't nothing to fight about and that you couldn't prove nothing that way and that we would have to go to somebody that knew. Well he said that there was a lot of these England fellows in a bombing squadron that lives three or four miles away and that we might go over there and find out. So I said sure them birds ought to know whether they're slaves or not or whether they can vote.

So me and Jake didn't fight but the next time we got into an argument I am not going to bother to argue with him but I am just going to swing from my heels and knock his jaw clean off his face. If I land just one he will either think he got hit with one of these Dutch 155's or else the Woolworth building fell on him. I am tired and sick monkeying with them sold ivory birds.

Tomorrow after drill we are going over and look up these England fellows and I will put a couple of them over the jumps. They are all small birds Barney and if any of them get fresh I will just clean up about six of them just to show that there ain't no hard feeling between any of the allies.

I forgot me and Jake put up ten franks each on the bet. Not that I care for dow but I guess if this Jake should lose ten franks all at once that he would probably go out and commit suicide if he could find anything that would penetrate the ivory in his dome. He certainly would be helping win the war if he done that because he don't know enough to come into a dug out when it rains shells. Yours for liberty.

BENNIE

One 'Slave' Revolts

France

Friday

Barney: Well I would like to see some bird ever get me fighting for another country again. Here we come over here to France so that England could be Mister of the Seas and could keep on never having the son go down in her territory and what I would like to know is what do we get out of it. All that I can see is that we get jumped on and insulted and everything like that and then

not to go out and get killed afterwards.

I guess I wrote you a day or two ago about a little kid argument me and a fello named Jake got into over what parties they had over there in England and whether the Democrats or the Republicans was in power and some stuff about Lord George and a lot of foolish things like that. Well Jake wasn't satisfied so this morning he bring me over to where some English bombing flyers was and on the way over met a couple of these England birds who work around the machines and so we stopped and talked with them a minute.

Well me being an Alley of them and fighting over here for them and everything like that I said "Hello boys—say you fello can't vote can you."

One of these fellows said back in that funny England talk, "Oh, kant we old boy."

So not understanding him I said to Jake, "there you are, give me my ten franks."

Then Jake he had to put in his ore and then he told these birds that he was settling a bet.

"Sure" I said "Jake here said you want slaves and could vote and I knew all along that he was wrong." Well one of these birds brushed all up then and said "Who said we were bloody slaves and couldn't bloody well vote. Its a bloody lie—who said we couldn't vote."

Well Barney if I had thought this guy was going to fight I could have handled him easy but he getting me when I wasn't looking like that he slipped one on me. Anyway when I come to this Jake was the only one around there and I hope I get captured Barney if the first thing this low brow didn't say was "Say how about that ten franks."

Some stuff here in the army I mean. Better stick to buying Liberty bonds than be made a regular sucker out of.

BENNIE

P. S. Barney I just found out who that bird was that I got in the little argument with. He was only the former lightweight champion of Manchester, England—that's all. No wonder I thought he had something in his hand when he hit me. I'm going armed with a trench knife and a hand grenade the next time.



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At the Dressing Table.

By MIMOSA

How Millicent Cheated Father Time

I hadn't seen Millicent for over three years, when I called on her a few days ago. I knew she had taken up munition work at the beginning of the war, and from what I had heard of her from time to time, hard work, early rising, and late to bed, I quite expected to find her looking old, and very much the worse for her three years' work. But far from looking faded and tired, I found her younger and fresher than when I had last seen her. Her complexion was smooth and clear, and her hair brighter, and more glossy than before, while the few wrinkles which I remember had entirely disappeared.

How She Preserved Her Complexion

After a little persuasion she told me the secret of how she had not only kept her improved, but looked during the three years in which we had not met, in spite of her hard work and late hours.

She told me she owed the freshness of her complexion to the regular use every night of a little plain mucous wax. This she rubbed gently into the face and neck, leaving it on all night, and washing it off in the morning with warm water. She had entirely given up the use of powder, which she told me she felt sure caused wrinkles, and was using instead a lotion made by mixing an ounce of clematis in about two ounces of water. This lotion gives a most natural appearance, and is beneficial to the skin, and judging by her complexion I can well believe it.

Removing the Wrinkles

When I asked what she had done to remove the little wrinkles which I remembered round her eyes and mouth, she told me nothing. The use of the mucous wax had done the trick without any effort on her part. This wax, it seems, gently peels off all the dead outer skin, slowly and imperceptibly while one sleeps, and with the dead skin, all lines and wrinkles, leaving the fresh young complexion beneath clear and smooth.

A Slight Growth of Superfluous Hair

There was another point upon which I was very curious. Millicent used to have a slight growth of hair on her upper lip, which I am forced to admit, entirely spoiled her claims to being considered a pretty girl, and this too had entirely disappeared, owing to the use she told me of a little powdered pimento. After two applications, she said, all traces of the growth had disappeared, but as a precaution she had used some teakoo paste for a couple of weeks afterwards.

How She Kept Her Hair Bright and Glossy

To keep her hair in good condition she had shampooed it regularly every fortnight with a dessert spoonful of starch dissolved in hot water, then dried it without rinsing (as this is not necessary when using starch) and gave it a good brushing. Every month she gave it a stimulant in the form of a simple tonic. For one week in every four she massaged the roots every night a tonic made by mixing an ounce of bonellum with four ounces of Bay Rum or Eau de Cologne.

A Perfectly Natural Color

Millicent had always been naturally pale, and I remarked on the pretty flush which had come into her cheeks. This she confessed was not natural (although it had deserved even an expert like myself, but was brought about by using a little pure collodion, which she applied to her cheeks with a piece of cotton wool. The beauty of this color was, that it appeared absolutely natural, for it deepened as the atmosphere became warmer, just as a natural color would.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1918

MOTOR TRUCK FREIGHTING DOUBLED DURING WAR

Transport Of Merchandise Between Cities In U. S. Shows Tremendous Increase

New York, August 6.—The amount of merchandise transported in motor trucks between cities in the United States is nearly double what it was for the same amount of travel before the war.

This has been made possible by the return-load method. This means carrying a load of merchandise in both directions on the truck. In other words, the car goes out with a load and comes home with a load. Formerly a motor truck carried a load in one direction only. It went out loaded and returned empty.

Here is how the return-load method of operating motor trucks works out: Between two cities, such as New York and Boston, a distance of 225 miles, a motor truck delivers a load of soldiers' shoes from Boston to New York. Instead of returning to Boston without a load, the driver communicates with what is known as a return-loads bureau office in New York and asks if there is any New York merchant or manufacturer who has a load of goods to be transported to Boston. If so, he calls at the warehouse of this merchant, collects his load, delivers it to Boston and charges a recognized tariff for the job. By this method, the truck owner not only cuts his own cost of delivery, but helps out in the present national necessity when the railroads give first care to war material.

It is in long-distance motor trucking between such cities as New York and Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles, where the return-loads method produces greatest results. Already, it is estimated that over 900,000 tons of war materials have been moved over this highway by motor truck. Several companies are operating trains of motor trucks on schedules similar to those on which railroad trains are operated. There are a dozen other places in the country where motor trucks are being used over long distances for transporting war materials and merchandise and so ease the strain on the railroads.

Today, many of the 144 concerns manufacturing motor trucks are selling large quantities to the farmers, who are using the trucks to move the grain from the farms to the railroads with greater speed, whence it is moved by railroad to the coast for shipment to Europe. Some makers are selling 40 percent of their trucks to the farmers. The advantage to the farmer of the motor truck is evidenced by the following example. One farmer with a truck has been able to move 600 bushels per day from his farm to the railroad station, a distance of 21 miles. His neighbor using four horses, and two men, has only been able to move 200 bushels per day. The truck shows itself to have three times the capacity of the horse system, and only requiring one-half the man power. Man power is short on the farm today, and the motor truck is making up for this shortage.—David Becroft, Editor, Motor Age.

A Good Investment To Buy Motor Now, Says Hudson Head

"Despite peace talk, it will be some time after the war is over before the automobile industry can be put on its pre-war basis of production," says Harry S. Mount, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York.

"While no one at this time should buy a car unless they absolutely need one, you will never see a time when you can buy one to better advantage than right now."

"Certainly a greatly reduced production gives an additional money value to every good car in existence. I will risk the prediction that those who buy cars this fall can, providing the war goes on, sell them next spring for every dollar of the cost. This goes for closed cars as well as open ones."

"It has been conservatively estimated that a million new cars a year are necessary to replace those that become useless through age and wear. The answer, in the face of a curtailed production, is plain enough. The public will have to pay a high price for cars or go without; and, as pointed out, going without is to limit efficiency. Hence, the investment now is a good, fairly priced car is a bit-edged proposition."

To Reduce Spring Breakage Keeps The Clip Belts Tight

Graphite Between Leaves Will Prevent Squeaks—Broken Leaf Can Render Brake Inoperative

By Merle Shepard

Springs, like a great many other parts of the car, often receive no attention until they break. When this occurs the truck or passenger car may be tied up for a considerable period of time unless a good spring shop is handy. I had an experience along this line less than two weeks ago in driving through the West. In passing a western New York town it was necessary to apply the brake quickly to avoid a truck and the left rear brake froze solid, causing that wheel to lock and to slide along the ground. Examination showed that the main leaf of that spring was broken, and since it is a Hotchkiss drive car in which the braking torque is taken through the spring, it put the brake out of commission.

This left me in a circumstance which is common, and yet which can be avoided to a certain extent if all the precautions explained later are followed. I could not run safely with the broken spring, particularly, as its supporting qualities were rather precarious, and, furthermore, since it put the brake out of commission. There was no service station for that particular make of car in the town, and, although I went through the entire stock of the local "boneyard" or car wrecking establishment, I could not find a leaf to fit. The last resort was the local blacksmith, who was famed throughout that part of the country as a good spring man. He essayed to weld the broken leaf.

When the blade was white hot and the joint made it looked very good. In spite of myself I became optimistic. After having settled the bill I started with the hope that with a little luck the mend would hold. It lasted exactly twelve miles, and I was forced to drive the remaining 230 miles on a broken spring with brakes that would not operate over five miles an hour without seizing on the left side.

In this particular case the brake was at one end of the leaf and the fracture showed a flaw in the original stock, but there are a great many spring breaks, particularly at

the center of the leaves, which are solely due to carelessness in keeping the clip bolts tight.

Breaks On Rebound

As is well known, the average spring fracture occurs on the rebound and not on the first flexure. Following the basic rule that to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction, the spring must return in equal force the impulse which was necessary to bend it. Some of the reaction is absorbed in friction between the leaves, and more of it in lifting the weight of the car and its passengers back to its normal position and even further. If the clips are loose the spring is depressed as a unit. It is like a solid piece of metal. On the other hand, on the rebound, each of the leaves is independent and much more likely to break.

Every one will remember the old story of how the old man illustrated to the boy the saying, "In union there is strength." He took a bundle of sticks and asked the boy to break them, which, of course, he could not do while they were in the bundle. On taking the sticks one by one they were readily broken. The lesson applies to the spring leaves as well. Keep the leaves tightly clipped together by means of the clip bolts and the entire strength of the assembled spring will keep it from breaking.

Spring Squeaks

Almost as annoying as the spring break is the spring squeak, although its consequences are nowhere near as serious. Rust and dryness between the leaves is the cause. The best way to keep the springs in first class condition and free from squeaks is to keep a lubricant between the leaves. There are spring inserts on the market which are excellent for permanently curing this trouble, or graphite can be used at intervals of two or three thousand miles of running. Painting along the sides of the leaf with a suitable penetrating oil will also ward off the day when the car becomes too noisy for comfort.

One of the parts of the car, which is first to indicate signs of wear, is

the shackle bushing. The bushings are softer than the shackle bolts and much less expensive, so that when they wear out the noisy rattle caused by their looseness can readily be cured. If your car has a rumbling rattle every time it is driven across cobblestones or other irregular parts of the road, the chances are that the shackle bolts are worn or else there are some of the supporting bolts loose for the radiator, motor or transmission.

A useful trick in repairing broken springs on the road is to take an iron or steel bar about a foot in length and bind it across the break, at its front and rear end, either with heavy wire or by means of a clip somewhat like a spring clip. Generally binding will have to be resorted to as the clips will not be secured at any of the larger supply houses, and are well worth their cost to anyone who is going to do overland driving.

An occasional look should be taken at the springs to see that the leaves are in line. It is a common thing to find the leaves in the front springs all out of line. This indicates loose clips or the small clips which hold the leaves together are not doing their work. On racing cars where it is necessary to have a stiffer action of the spring in order to give the desired road holding qualities, it is common to wind the springs with tape or wire. But the car owner should carry away the one lesson of always being sure that the spring clips are tight, whether it is a passenger car or truck.

'The Dark Outlook'

By Walt Mason

The auto outlook's pretty bum; what will you do in days to come, when your old car's career is done, and you can't buy another one?

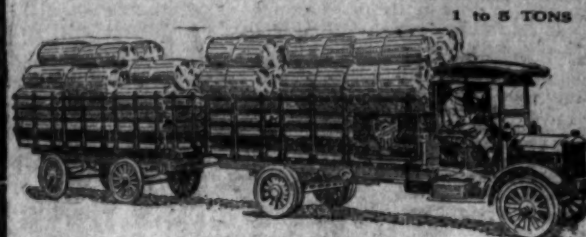
I have a prophet's soul in me, and through the future's veil I see. And I behold the frantic guy who would a fine new auto buy; he has a parcel of long green, as fat as you have ever seen; he waves that parcel in the air, but can't buy autos any where; the reason why I'll quickly tell—there are no motor cars to sell.

The prospects are that many days who now in autos go their ways, will have to walk on weary feet along the highway and the street, before this weary war is done, and we have whipped the horrid Hun.

The wise man who'd preserve his goat and not be left without a boat a year from now, or two years hence, will buy one now, and show horse sense. The cost of cars is bound to soar till we can't get them any more; the car bought now, will beat, Ay tank, a bunch of money in the bank.

The wise man, he will softly say, I'll go and buy a car today; a new one, with its guarantee, will be a precious boon to me. And I will give it anxious care, and save it use-less wear and tear, and it should last till peace has come, and Prussia's knocked clear out of plumb.

"I'll buy," I hear the wise man preach, "a car that's known to be a peach; a car on which I can depend to take me to a journey's end; a car that has record made, and would not have that record fade; a car that will not break me, flat with busted parts, and things like that; a car, in short, that's sure to be a comfort and a joy to me."



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Farmers Took Over Half Of Cars Sold Last Year

By John N. Willys

Do you know that right now there are 5,000,000 motor vehicles in use, or one to every twenty persons in the United States?

In these cars 25,000,000 people, one-fourth of the population, could be transported 100 miles or more in a single day. Only the first filling of gasoline would be needed for the journey.

Before The War

Before the war produced unheard-of conditions, it is not astonishing that people had paid little attention to these matters and had not analyzed the usefulness of the automobile. The manufacturers themselves believed their sales organizations to have been responsible for their marked sales increases, when as a matter of fact the motor car had come to fill a demand which had existed for centuries.

How then does the automobile fit into the scheme of things? Who uses it? There was only one way to find out definitely and that was to ask the people who owned and operated cars. This was accomplished by getting an expression from every man who purchased an Overland car in 1917, showing the occupation in which he was engaged. This information has been tabulated in classification by trade.

The result of this investigation when charted showed some surprising facts. The first one is that this survey proved that 99 percent of automobile use is for business purposes.

The next great fact, gained at a glance, was that the men whose business depended upon covering a great deal of ground in a short space of time were the largest purchasers. While these figures apply only to the 1917 production of Overland cars, we feel that we may safely assume that approximately the same divisions by trades are applicable to automobile ownership in general. We have, therefore, assumed this to be the case in our conclusions.

Shall we expect to find automobiles in the city alone?

The American farmer, representing 33.2 percent of the population of the country, bought 53.1 percent of the automobiles last year. The farmer is buying automobiles because they have done more to lighten labor and change his entire plane of living and doing business than any other invention since the harvesting machine.

The Deduction

The government estimates that it requires five acres of ground to support a horse. On this basis, assum-

ing that each automobile on a farm replaces one horse, the automobiles in use on farms today alone release more than 10,000,000 acres of land—sufficient to support three and one-third million people.

In the business of farming the automobile has become invaluable. With it one farmer can raise more products and reach more markets. It helps him to make up for the depleted labor supply, and at the same time aids him in cultivating more acres himself more intensively.

Again, the "trade" classification of the chart shows a large percentage of cars owned and again the cause. For this division is composed largely of salesmen. This classification, embracing 9.5 percent of the population, owns 18.9 percent of the automobiles. These men have found that with the aid of the motor car they can make themselves much more effective in their work.

Invaluable Aid

That the motor car has been an invaluable aid to men in professional service is shown by the fact that in this classification, representing 4.4 percent of the population, 7.3 percent of the automobiles are owned. Here we find the physician called out in the middle of the night, or speeding to save a life by prompt response to an emergency call. The country preacher, too, is going about, using his passenger car in a thousand ways and taking the place of the "circuit rider."

Likewise the lawyer, the judge, the college professor find that the passenger car helps to conserve time in their duties.

The manufacturing industry represents a total of 27.9 percent of the total population of the country and yet shows only 10.1 percent of the automobiles owned. Located in the cities, industry is not so dependent upon the automobile.

And yet when sixteen great army contingents, to house almost a million men, were built in 90 days, one of the largest contractors told me that it could not have been done without the aid of the automobile.

More Travel

This survey of the automobile and its many uses only serve to strengthen the conclusion that it constitutes the greatest transportation force in the world.

Compare the motor cars with the railroads and we find the automobiles of this country traveling 60,000,000,000 miles a year, as compared with the 25,000,000,000 passenger miles of the railroads. These multipliers of energy are traveling 40,000,000 miles a day, the equivalent of 1,600 times around the earth.

Much Night Driving Is Heavy Drain On The Storage Battery

A great many motorists do considerable driving in the evening. In fact, in many cases, most of the driving is done after dark at this season of the year. How an excess of night driving affects the storage battery is explained by an auto expert.

"A great deal has been said about keeping the storage battery always fully charged," he says, "but the point is so important that it cannot be too strongly emphasized.

"One of the conditions that, if continued, will slowly discharge a battery if it is not watched, is excessive night driving. This is because the lights, together with the starter, consume more current than is returned to the battery by the generator.

"For instance, we will take the motorist who uses his automobile during the day only to drive down to his office and back. He makes little mileage and consequently his generator charges his battery but very little. After dinner he starts out on a long evening drive. If he drives out a distance he uses his headlights fully turned on and probably a spotlight. Before he gets back he will have driven four or

five times as far as he drove during the day.

"All during the drive he uses some of the reserve power of the battery for the reason that the lights and starter consume current faster than the generator charges the battery, which means that the storage battery probably is not as fully charged when he returns as when he started. If the automobile is driven very much the next day, the discrepancy is made up; but if not, the battery's energy is reduced.

"Repeated drains of this sort will cause the battery to finally become discharged if it is not watched, and total discharges should be avoided. Tests should be made regularly, about every ten days, with a hydrometer, and if the gravity test gets as low as 1.225 the battery should receive a freshening charge at once. "This care is very essential to the efficiency and life of any storage battery. Running on a battery that has been allowed to discharge may be likened to running on a very soft tire. Either practice results in unnecessary expense."

HUPP PASSES AWAY

Robert C. Hupp, organizer and president of the original Hupp Motor Car Company, which was formed in 1908, producing what was then considered the best car of its kind on the market, recently died at Cumberland, Maryland.

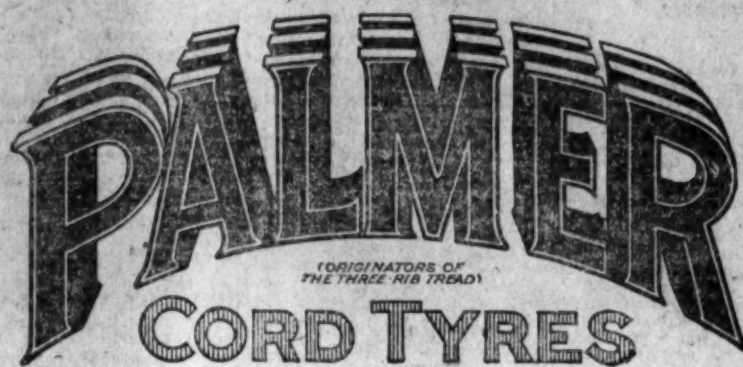
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'GASLESS' SUNDAYS SAVE TEN SHIPLOADS OF OIL

Half Million Barrels Conserved
For War Use During
September

New York, September 23.—Since the first "gasless" Sunday ten cargo boats, carrying 500,000 barrels of gasoline, which otherwise could not have been shipped, have been sent to France from the United States, declared Mark E. Requa, director of the oil division of the United States fuel administration, in an address here tonight before hundreds of manufacturers and engineers pledged to conserve coal and fuel oil to help win the war.

"Not less than 25,000,000 barrels of crude oil, more than the United States consumed last year, must be produced this year, a total of 265,000,000 barrels or approximately 75 percent of the world's entire output," Requa said.

"Every new destroyer, will add to this amount; every airplane will use thirty gallons of gasoline per hour; every tank, motor truck and ambulance must have the products of petroleum and you must help in making these products available in ever-increasing quantities for shipment to France."

Quoting Senator Berenger of France, he declared that "on the battlefield, on the sea or in the air, a drop of petrol is equal to a drop of blood."

The manufacturers and engineers were told how to avoid waste. Thousands of barrels of oil were wasted annually, it was said, by leaky joints and by enginesmen using gasoline to clean their hands.

Government inspectors, it was said, will visit all plants to see how efficiently coal and oil are being used.

Studebaker Loans Un- cle Sam \$2,000,000

New York, October 20.—The executive committee of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., has just voted to add another million dollars to their subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan. This makes the total of Studebaker's subscription \$2,000,000, which, with another million from employees in the great automobile factories at South Bend and Detroit, and branches throughout the country, makes \$3,000,000 from this organization.

TO DETECT PUNCTURES

Punctures in tubes are more easily detected if the water in the testing tank is slightly colored with washing blue or shavings from an indelible pencil. The bubbles coming from the puncture are white and show up clearly in the bluish water.

When The Rear Axle Is Noisy Don't Delay In Attention

There are many perplexing noises from time to time about the rear end of a car probably after it has been run some hundreds of miles, says a writer in Motor Magazine. One should never let any internal noises go without immediate investigation, if not attended to they may develop into serious trouble and great expense.

The most common noise is a grumble or groan not very loud, but most noticeable going around corners. Such a noise probably comes from the differential and it is a lack of lubricant. Naturally, this trouble may be remedied by replenishing the supply of lubricant.

Another noise is a grumble or groan similar to the first, but much louder and more distinct. The cause of this noise is worn gears. It may be quieted a little by keeping the differential case full of a good grade of heavy fiber grease.

The most serious noise is a knock heard at irregular intervals. The cause of this noise is that one or more chips broken from the gears have become mixed in the grease and churned in between the cogs of the gears. The reason that this is so serious is that every time a chip gets caught in between the cogs it tends to break them off and make more chips. To detect this trouble certainly, jack up both the wheels and spin either of them, listening carefully for the unwelcome knock. To remedy this the lubricant should be removed and the housing thoroughly washed out with kerosene, causing the chips to fall to the bottom of the casing. Sometimes these chips get caught in between the cogs and refuse to be dislodged with just kerosene. If this happens they should be removed with a hammer and cold chisel. After all the chips are out one should file (with a very hard file) all the rough and sharp spots on the gears making them smooth. This may prevent further trouble from breaking. By jacking up the wheels, spinning them by hand and listening carefully, making due allowance for the absence of lubricant, one can ascertain if all chips have been dislodged from the gears. When satisfied that all undesirable matter has been dislodged and washed to the bottom of the housing, remove all such material. (The method used for this removal will depend upon the type of housing). The lubricant may now be safely replaced.

If frequent trouble is experienced from the breaking of cogs, it may be wise to make the following

change: Drill two holes one-quarter inch in diameter, about a foot from each wheel, in the under side of the rear axle housing. Take out the old grease and fill the differential case with heavy oil (gear box oil). If now any chips are broken off they will fall to the bottom of the case and not become a menace to the gears. The holes in the axle housing will prevent the oil from running out on the wheels and internal brake bands, if such exist, and the loss of oil will be found hardly noticeable. After every five thousand miles of travel, the oil should be drained off and replaced with fresh lubricant.

A very disagreeable noise is produced in wooden wheels when the spokes become loose from shrinking or other causes. This may be overcome by carefully wedging or swelling, but it is best to have a wheelwright to attend to the trouble to insure a first class job.

Where the transverse rear spring, as in the Ford car, is fastened to the frame it may become loose and make a crunching sound. This may be remedied by tightening the nuts which connect the spring to the frame.



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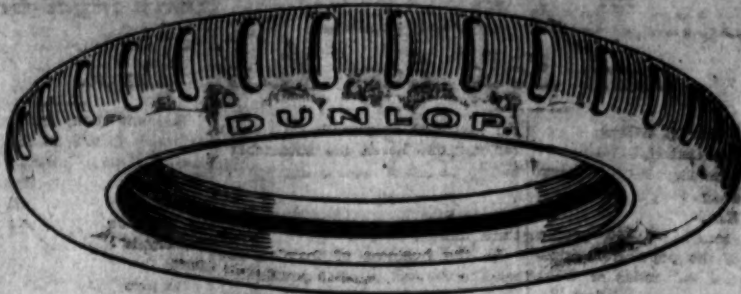
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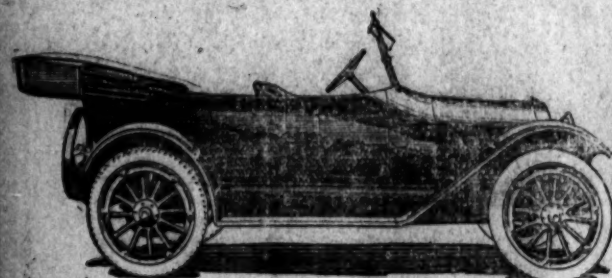
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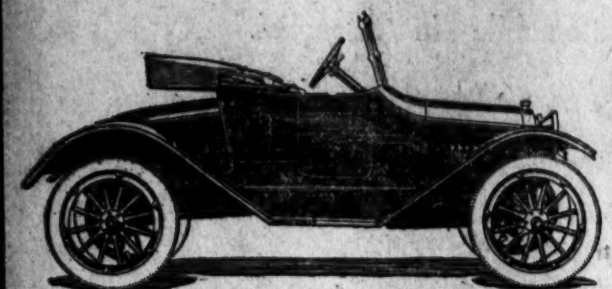
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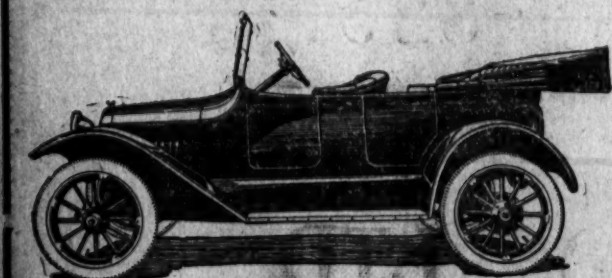
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California Plans To Train 1,000 Tractor Operators To Meet Insistent Call

Manufacturers Pledge Their Co-operation To Plan Submitted By Director Of Emergency War Education

Sacramento, September 28.—Way and means of putting across as a war measure a comprehensive plan to train 1,000 tractor operators in California between now and June 1, 1919, were discussed at a conference between tractor manufacturers of the State, members of the State Board of Control and J. C. Beswick, director of emergency war education for the State Board of Education at the Capitol this afternoon.

As a result of the conference the tractor manufacturers pledged their hearty co-operation to the scheme, which they consider one of the most important pieces of emergency work yet undertaken in California.

J. C. Beswick made the following statement following the conference: "The tractor manufacturers, farmers, members of the U. S. Food Administration and others with whom I have talked declare that there is a scarcity of tractor operators not only in California but throughout the United States."

"Every tractor put into the field means that much more land culti-

ated and consequently an added supply of food. Even the poorest kind of tractor is equal to two teams and two men in the field.

"It is the plan of the Emergency War Education Department to establish in California thirty-six tractor training centers. These will be the first moving tractor schools to be established in America. They will be financed by the State Board of Control.

"Within the training centers there will be established three district training units in the heart of agricultural districts, and in these districts the training schools will be established.

"Advance men will go into these districts and enroll the men and women desirous of learning how to operate tractors. A gas engine expert will follow and give two weeks' instruction on gas engines. The moving tractor unit will come next, and two weeks will be devoted to practical tractor repair work and then a week to actual tractor field practice and the handling of scientific farm machinery."

What The Experts Say—

For the man who does the work about his own car and yet does not care to have hands look like a mechanic's, the following is valuable: Four ounces of grain alcohol, three ounces of glycerine and three ounces of water, shaken up in a bottle. If this liquid is applied to the hands before beginning work, a good washing with soap and water afterward removes all traces of the labor.

For use in certain conditions the ordinary type of straight pliers are insufficient. It is possible to heat an ordinary pair of pliers and bend them just below the jaws and above the pivot. After they have been tempered again you have a useful tool for getting at nuts, bolts or anything else in an inaccessible location.

A persistent irregular firing in the Ford has been found to be caused by the current jumping from the connections which project into the wood dash under the hood, to grease and the nearby. Thick, hard rubber washers will remedy this trouble.

To remove rust from the rims of a car, jack up the rear wheels and start the engine running on high. The wheels will spin and emery paper is applied to the rim with a block and the rust will be eaten off in short order. By removing the fenders and running a hand from a rear to a front wheel the same process may be repeated with the front wheels.

It is a difficult matter to locate a broken wire in an ignition cable unless one knows how. Here is how: Draw each individual wire out some-where along the cable. Hold a compass within a half inch of the wire. If the current is flowing through the wire the compass will be deflected from its normal position in one way or the other. A broken wire will have no effect on the instrument, which thereby acts as detective.

It is not uncommon to have the containers of thermos bottles break from the vibration of the car. Placing the bottles with the top end downward and securing them so that they cannot move sideways will obviate the trouble.

Most car owners assume that paint is used on the car simply for appearance sake. Not so. Paint protects the surface below from various ills, from rusting or corrosion, when it is metal. The wise car owners will not allow the paint about his vehicle to chip off and the surface below to be exposed to the elements. An ounce of touching up with paint is worth a pound of parts renewals.

A tire should be first inflated to the proper pressure and then tested from time to time to ascertain that the air pressure is up to the standard necessary for a tire of the size used when supporting its maximum weight. If the pressure has decreased, the cause may be readily discovered. The seat of the valve plug may not be perfectly clean, causing a leak at that point, or if the rubber washer at the base of the valve cap is displaced the air will gradually escape. Then again if pinchers were used in tightening the valve parts, the screw threads may be damaged, causing a leak.

When the clutch starts to slip many drivers make the mistake of racing the engine in the expectation that the car will move faster. The proper way to handle the slipping clutch is to operate the engine slowly with little change of speed. In the hope that the flywheel will catch and carry the clutch around. Racing the engine makes matters worse, for the clutch gets no chance to hold, and there is a chance that it may be burned out altogether.

In making carburetor adjustments an operation the owner usually performs when the engine is cold, the new adjustment should be given a chance to prove itself before another change is made. That is, after making a change the engine should be

run for a couple of miles, even if it misfires at the beginning while it is cold. It may be that after it has warmed up to normal running temperature the new adjustment will prove a thorough tryout.

If mixture is thought to be too lean pull up slightly on the "choke" on the dash. This gives a richer mixture. If the engine speeds up it shows too lean a mixture and low speed adjustment should be opened until engine runs properly. Of course the "choke" should be returned to its usual position.

Do not attempt to adjust a carburetor by moving the different parts at random, if you change an adjustment and no improvement is shown—put it back. More carburetors are thrown out of adjustment by unskilled meddling than by road vibration. Study your instruction book, consult experts occasionally, experiment carefully, and you will soon be able to keep your carburetor in adjustment to give the greatest power to your engine.

OLD CASINGS SERVE AS GUARDS FOR NEW

Use Of Protectors Will Often Triple The Mileage Of New Tires

Worn and damaged tires make excellent protectors for new tires and with their use, the new casings can be made to double or even triple their guaranteed mileage, writes an expert. This statement is not alone attested by my personal experience, but thousands of motorists are using their old tires for this purpose and securing the same results.

The manner of applying the old casings over the new is simple. The beads of the old tire are cut off by shears or a sharp knife. This leaves the casing pliable and easily placed over the new tire. If the old tire, or protector, as it might be called, does not go over easily, use the tire iron to help it over, but as a casing stretches considerably with usage it generally is no trouble.

This is done before the tire is placed on the rim and inflated, and it is the inflation that holds it in place while in use on the road.

The driver using reinforced tires as described is rarely inconvenienced by tacks, small nails, glass or other obstacles which commonly cause punctures. He can drive over broken stone, a lot more contentedly, and the short time required to fit these protectors is repaid many times by the service that they give.

Some owners may argue that the additional thickness would cause considerable friction and heat up the casing, it might, if the car was driven at an exceptionally high speed, but the man who wants the best mileage from his tires is the one who will not open up and drive like wild.

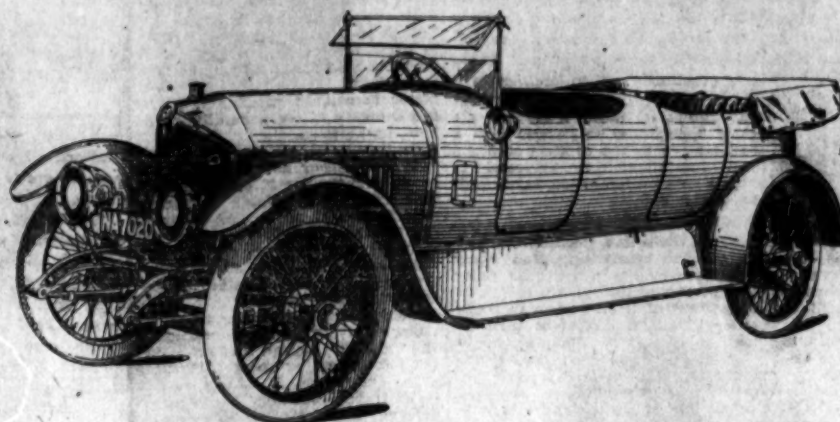
I have tried using reinforcers on several occasions but have not secured satisfactory results by any means.

If the smallest kind of a nail hole was anywhere in the casing, it was only a matter of a few hundred miles running before the nailer shoved through and put the casing beyond repair. The cause of this is plain when we consider the conditions, with a nailer in place, the tire rolls and when the hole goes down on the road, the tire deflects, this opens it up on the inside, the nailer having the pressure of the tube on the inside seeks to get out of the hole, as the tire rolls up and over it chafes. This occurs at each revolution of the wheel and it is slowly but surely opening more and more each time. If a casing is serviceable, it is better to have the hole vulcanized or a section put in, if its condition does not warrant repairing it, then put your repair money into a new casing and use the old one as a protector.

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Motor Car Makers Plan Great Post-War Output

Detroit, Mich.—Detroit and Michigan automobile industries are still awaiting word from their local representatives, now in Washington, as to what the exact curtailment of their steel supply will eventually be, and, to use the words of the head of one of the largest motor industries, "whether we will be allowed to live."

The war industries board's estimate that 20,000,000 tons of steel will be required for war work during the second half of the present year has been sharply challenged by the automobile manufacturers, who find themselves scantily supplied at present. Whether or not the country's industries, in all their various branches, will be able to consume this enormous amount is still regarded as an open question.

However that may be, big Michigan producers are firm in their belief that they will turn back to a peace basis as advantageously as they turned to war.

Even now many of the mammoth plants are either contemplating enlarging their facilities or are already doing so.

Packard, Maxwell and Ford are

said to have arranged for added factories, while the Fisher Body company, the Studebaker Motor company and the Timken Axle company (the automobile barometer) are contemplating large extensions. These are practically all in answer to a government call to "do more," but the heads of these industries see their opportunity to answer such a call, and with the coming of peace will find themselves prepared to supply every country on earth with its motor cars.

Big Boom Expected

From those in a position to know comes the statement that every great automobile plant now doing 100 percent capacity work (75 to 80 percent of it on government war orders) will immediately turn its plant back to the manufacture of automobiles and motor trucks, and the greatest boom known to the industry will be experienced.

The output of passenger cars at the present time can be placed approximately at 3 percent or normal. This includes all factories, and not one of them is without its long list of unfilled orders.

Feed And Exhaust Designs

Feed and exhaust systems have so much to do with the performance of the motor that their design and construction should not be limited by other elements. Occasionally on an otherwise carefully designed motor, the feed and exhaust systems appear to have been incorporated as simply a necessary evil or an afterthought. There may even be insufficient space for them, as a result of which they are undersize or crowded too near other parts, such as water manifolds, electrical equipment, control rods, or steering gear housing or column.

Although their functions are exactly opposite in nature, the feed and exhaust systems have several ideal characteristics in common. The manifolds should be short, straight and direct, and of as large diameter as practical, fitted with good, heat-resisting, air-tight gaskets, and good-sized studs or bolts and nuts at connections.

All manufacturers realize the importance of heating the gas-and-air mixture on the way to the cylinders. Hot water connections, exhaust pipe connections or sleeves, and short-circuited passages right through the cylinder casting all serve to pass up a warm mixture while the motor is running; but few cars have any

provision for warming the mixture before starting. A little resistance coil, deriving current from the battery of the car, might well be placed on the gas feed passage or manifold. The current consumed by a device of this kind would be less than that wasted in prolonged spinning of the starter with raw cold gas.

Whether the gas is fed to the carburetor by gravity, pressure, or a vacuum tank, little trouble will be experienced on the average car if the motorist keeps connections tight and looks out for accumulations of dirt or water.

A number of the newer cars have the exhaust manifold lead to the muffler passing down at the front of the motor, instead of the rear, to keep the heat away from the floorboards of the front compartment. But this heat is generally as desirable to front seat occupants in winter as it is undesirable in summer. Possibly some engineer will solve this problem with a changeable exhaust manifold connection which may be attached to either front or rear of the motor to conform to seasons or climate.

On motors of six, eight, or twelve cylinders there is a loss of considerable power due to overlapping explosions expelling exhaust gases with

such frequency that the exhaust from no one cylinder has a clear track to the muffler, but must share the passage with gases from one or two other cylinders. Consequently not all of the exhaust gas from any cylinder is ever expelled with the conventional manifold on a multi-cylinder motor. One six-cylinder car uses a divided exhaust, taking the gases from the first three cylinders down a front passage, while on the last three a rear passage is used to carry the gas to the muffler. It is claimed that tests of this exhaust have shown an increase of about fifteen percent in speed and power and decrease of ten percent in gasoline consumption.

On many of the lower-priced cars greater efficiency and silence would result from the use of larger mufflers with ample baffle plates. Frequent smoking would not be so common, and "blowing" or leaks caused by backfires less likely to develop.

At least each cylinder must have the muffler should be removed, disassembled, and cleaned. If badly dented, it had better be replaced by a new one. Low grade or excessive oil or gas soon clogs a muffler. When using kerosene or special mixtures to remove carbon, it is best to disconnect the muffler to prevent clogging its fine passages.—*Motor Magazine.*

Have Boxing Classes At Goodyear Plant

Classes in boxing and wrestling have been inaugurated by the athletic department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., of Akron, O., which are being taught by instructors who themselves stand high in boxing and wrestling circles. The instruction bouts are being held at Seiberling field, the 40-acre athletic grounds adjoining the Goodyear plant. Inter-department bouts are now in full swing, and on Labor Day it is planned to hold a big open air boxing and wrestling carnival. The Akron boxing commission has endorsed the Goodyear plan and indicated its desire to co-operate fully to make the project a success.

Loose Nuts Are Cause Of Windshield Rattle

On many makes of cars the windshield is held in place by steel arms which protrude through the cowl and are fastened on the under side by a nut and lock nut.

Sometimes these nuts work loose from the vibration present, with the result that the shield is allowed to move slightly.

The first evidence of this is seen in cracked finish in the vicinity of the windshield supports in making the necessary periodic inspection for loose nuts and bolts, the windshield support should not be forgotten.

'PENNSY' BASEBALL STAR GETS HIGH PACKARD POST

E. S. Hare, Former College Athlete, Now Vice-President Of Big Motor Concern

The election of Emmon S. Hare to a vice-presidency of the Packard Motor Car Company is announced by Alvan Macauley, President and General Manager. Mr. Hare will retain his position as President of the Packard Branch in New York but will remove to Detroit within a few weeks.

"Mr. Hare's successful experience, coupled with the fact that he is by nature a co-operator, will make him a valued addition to our organization," said President Macauley, in announcing the election.

The rapid development of the Packard company's work for the Government has absorbed Mr. Macauley's time and energies to an extent that warranted the creation of the new office for which Mr. Hare has been chosen. A little more than a year ago, the Packard's business was the comparatively simple manufacture and distribution of cars and trucks, together with the maintaining of an organization for service on those products. Today it has, besides these concerns, the manufacture of airplane engines and airplanes for the Government and the making of repair parts for those products. The result is not only an increased volume of business but a vastly more complex business.

Emmon S. Hare's rise in the automotive industry, and particularly in the Packard company, is one of remarkable nature. He joined the Packard forces as recently as January 1, 1916, in the capacity of special sales representative of both the New York and Philadelphia branches. His success in developing national truck accounts, such as the telephone, express, oil and large mercantile business, so distinguished him that within six months he was given supervision of the truck department of the Packard Motor Company of New York. A month later was made president.

Under his administration, he increased the business of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, expanded its organization of sub-branches for sales and service, developed its accessory business, reorganized its used car department,

completed the Long Island service station and organized its staff, and, quite recently, met the war-born problems of the Packard's biggest branch with an insight and a forcefulness that singled him out for his latest promotion.

Mr. Hare will be 36 years old in November. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1904. In his undergraduate days he made the "varsity" eleven and was captain of the Red and Blue baseball team for two years.

Home-Made Solution Will Remove Rust

Steel which has become rusty can be cleaned by brushing it with a paste composed as follows: Half an ounce of cyanide of potassium, half an ounce of caustic soap, an ounce of whitening and water sufficient to form the paste. The steel should be washed after the paste has been applied in a solution of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water. On the other hand, rust may be prevented on steel parts by applying the following mixture with a brush, just as if it were varnish: One part caustic soda, sixteen parts turpentine.

Toronto Suffers From Auto Thieves

Toronto, Ontario, thieves stole \$11,000 worth of cars last year. These motor cars were worth approximately \$405,500. The police and the owners recovered 799 cars and arrested 150 persons. The cars recovered were worth \$399,500.

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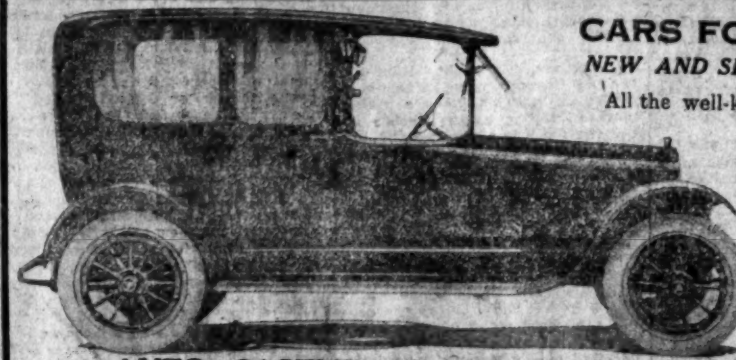
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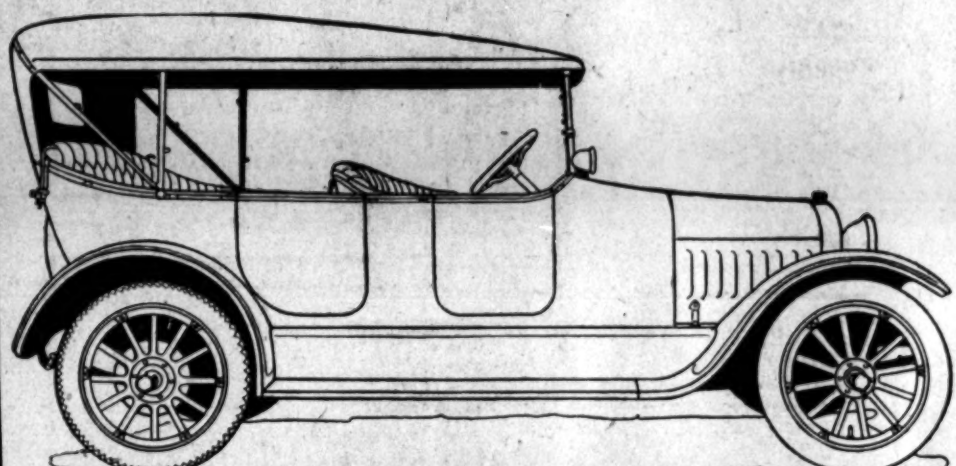
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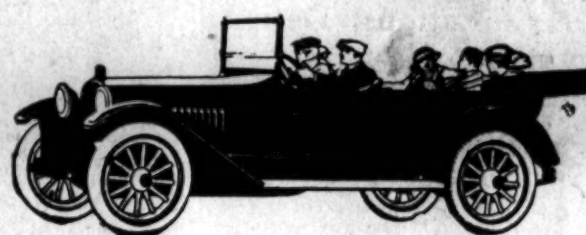


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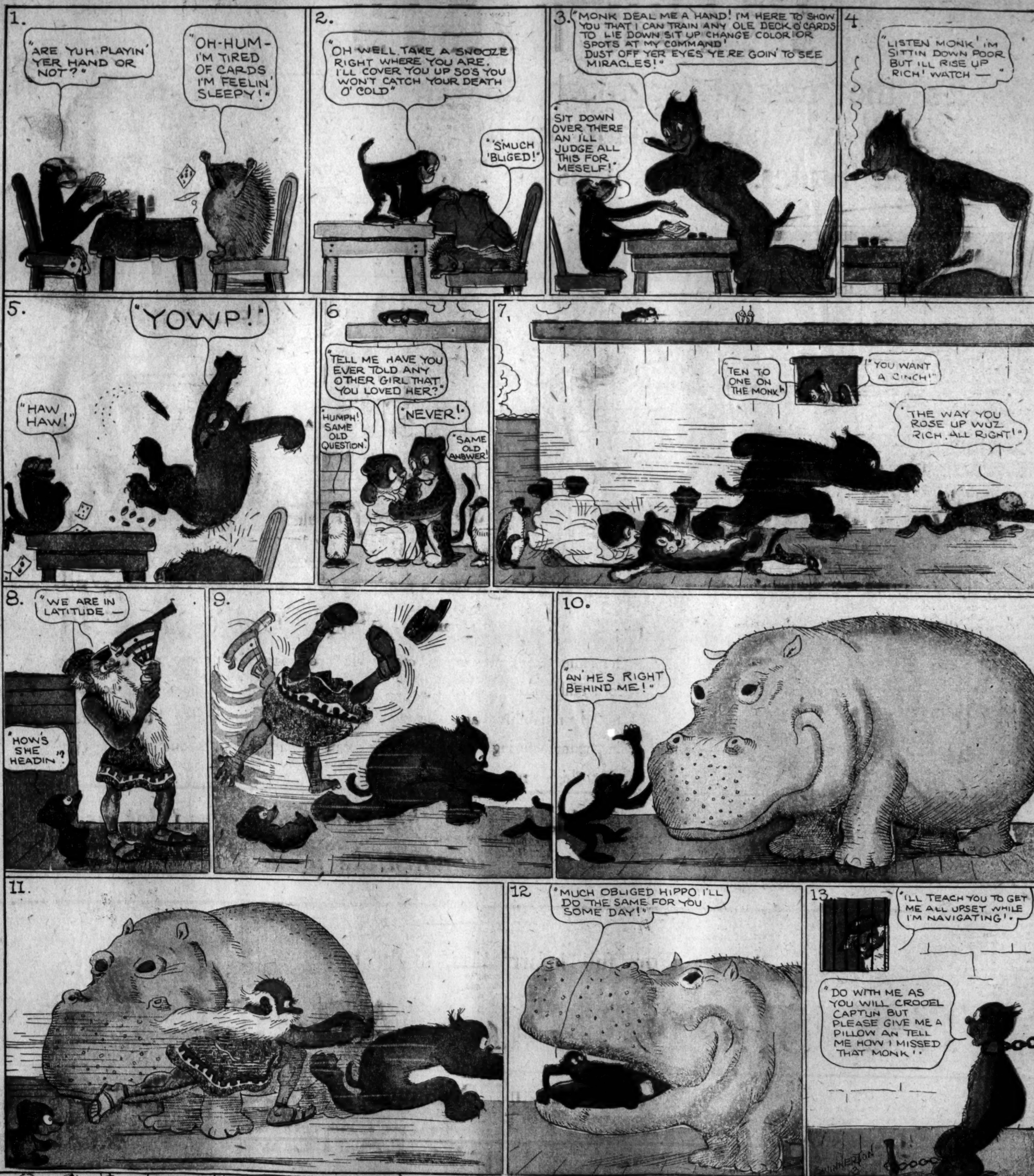
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In the Good Old Days



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1918

NOW WE CAN LIVE; THE 'UNTS ARE ON

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Elusive Pink Helt
Yesterday

DR. DAVIS CAPTURES IT

Mr. Potter Elected New Master,
Succeeding Mr. Crawford Of
Seven Years' Standing

By Johnnie Walker
Now the Armistice Celebrations and the Races are over, the young fellows' minds are turning red-hot towards 'unting again. And it is popularly agreed that while racing is good, 'unting is a damned sight better.

At the Annual Meeting of the 'Unt Club, the Master, Mr. Crawford, made it plain he wanted to pass on his laurels to the next man. The Master's job is the hardest and the rule the most, a Master who can stand through alive so many seasons as Mr. Crawford is highly to be praised. This was the feeling of the meeting, coupled with regret, and though the young bloods were not called upon to show their appreciation of Mr. Crawford's seven years' mastership by standing, they stood Mr. Crawford drinks afterwards till he couldn't stand—and very nice of them too.

Mr. Potter New Master
The Stewards elected Mr. Potter as the new Master, who accepted his new honors in a simple and dignified manner by ringing the bell for the bar-boys, which is the privilege of the Master any time he likes and one nobody desires to abrogate. Mr. Potter is a sound sport, he knows all about 'unting and under his leadership the Club can look forward to a continuation of the same good sport as in past seasons.

Old and new blood was added to the Stewards by the election of Messrs. Bertie Burkill and G. L. Wilson. Bertie is an old pastmaster; knows every inch of the country and holds the record for winning. Of course his record would not be so big had he remained a lightweight, but as the years passed on while his hair got thinner, his corporation and bank balance both got fatter, and it is much easier for him to pick up a H.W. on the card than to top the list as a lightweight. All the same, honor where honor is due, and the Scribe hopes Bertie will stand him a dry gineral for this beautiful oblation.

Mr. Tug Wilson is a young buck, exceedingly keen on the country, sure to do some good work. He is at present exploring No Man's Land, west of the existing map of the Rubicon Country. It may be good 'unting country, but Gaud 'elp the poor 'unter who loses his pony so far from home. He'll have something to write Mother about.

The country is still very blind and on the heavy side and the anxious question "When's the first 'Unt?" had to remain undecided till Friday morning, when the answer was in the affirmative.

'Ware The Wreast
Riders on the roads who are tempted to have a little turn in the country alongside had better beware of the Electricity Dept.'s stay wires, which are just pegged into the ground, forming a danger that one day may cause a disaster. There is a particularly obnoxious wire at the junction of Edinburgh and Brennan Roads—this one of many, Great Western Road Extension, Brennan Road, Connaught Road have numerous wire traps for the unwary. Everybody knows the Electricity Dept. has its fill of troubles on the stay wire problem, but the question of poles should not be allowed to jeopardize the life or limb of a single member of the riding fraternity, and how big a fraternity this is can be seen any fine morning between 8 and 8 a.m. in the Western District.

And now young fellows, what about those saddles, girths, stirrups, and bridles? Had them overhauled? A broken leather in a 'Unt means a rotten time for you, and a little forethought now may save you a lot of trouble.

And G. Y. Spectators roll in your subs to Richard. His address is the Horse Bazaar, where he keeps a big wad of receipts ready. You get almost as much fun out of the 'unting as the riders, you do your fair share of damage to the country, and five Mex won't bankrupt you anyway.

Mr. Springfield's suggestion at the Annual Meeting, that a Memorial be

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Football Season Gets Into Swing With Six Matches

The Shanghai Football Club and Nanyang College played yesterday afternoon on the College grounds at Bloomsbury, the match resulting in a somewhat easy victory for the Shanghai Football Club by 4 goals to 1. The visitors might have well returned with three more to their credit had they taken their chances, and the Chinese boys were perhaps deservingly of another one. The game was quite fast for the whole ninety minutes and some 3,000 students and visitors watched the play in glorious weather conditions. The College enclosure presented a gay sight with bunting and other decorations, and the total of the small admission fee charged at the gate should swell handsomely the fund of the "Hunan Relief." In whose aid the proceeds are to be donated.

The Chinese President of the Football Club, Mr. H. C. H. and the honor of the ball off for Nanyang, who lost the toss and had to face a slight breeze.

The game had a sensational opening for within six minutes Clifford snipped a pass from Drake and, shunting the attentions of Briggs, read on to score with a good shot. The Football Club were soon on the mark again and Drake sent in a terrific shot which the goalie did well to save. Play was that fast that the ball was transferred from end to end with lightning rapidity and although both goalkeepers were kept busy, the home custodian was kept much more busy than Bertie. The home goal had many narrow escapes, once Drake just failed to tip the ball into the net after it had veered around on the goal line for nearly a minute.

Nanyang equalized when the game was twenty minutes old, Castle Ho meeting a weak clearance from the visitors' defense and sending in a high shot which went over Bertie's head into the net. Ten minutes from the interval Forshaw scored after good work from himself and Drake.

After the interval the Football Club had matters much their own way and after Forshaw had failed to convert a penalty kick, for "hands," Drake found the net with a capital shot, following fine work by Brodie. Bertie had very little to do in this half for visitors' defense was very sound. Ten minutes from time, Forshaw easily scored after Drake had worked his way past all opposition, and this was all the scoring.

The Boys played very well but their shooting was very weak, and Briggs received very little support in their defense. The goalie was quite good.

For the S.F.C. Isherwood and Tenkin were as sound as ever, and Ward was certainly the pick of three good halves. He passed better than both Rose and Loomis. The forward line as a whole were clever and passed with delightful accuracy. Drake, Forshaw and Clifford had a perfect understanding, and young Brodie was a surprise packet. Leslie's speed stood him in good stead, but he will still hang on to the ball too long.

Mr. Fulton kept a tight hand over the game and his decisions were promptly given. His mistakes were only a few, and his knowledge of the outside ruling was quite a treat.

Customs Eleven Wins
The Customs football team was victorious over the Shanghai Football Club second eleven yesterday on the Race Course with a 1-0 score. Ten minutes after the kick-off, Collapso of the winning team registered the first and only goal in the contest. Although both teams played hard, they lacked team work.

A little later Wray, the Customs center-forward, was forced to leave the field with a sprained wrist. The second half of the time was uneventful. Mention must be made of the brilliant play of Nash and Heron of the Customs who saved many a serious situation.

St. Francis Xavier's v. Police
The game on the Police ground yesterday afternoon between the Police and the St. Xavier boys was one of the friendly variety. Neither team turned up to full strength and both took advantage of the services of two British sailors.

It would be difficult to say which eleven was the more fortunate in their choice. St. Xavier's had Hughes, who is a first class outside left, (he is going back to Blighty by the "Madras" tomorrow) and the Police took Niblock a fine full back. The Police team also requisitioned the services of a special constable in the person of Chadderton. And they made a find. Chadderton is an old Lancashire League footballer and although it is some years since he turned out for Bacup he is still good enough to assist the best of our teams.

During the opening half the play was very open and the ball was

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INDOOR SPORTS



At The Theaters

Of coming film attractions the Apollo Theater is announcing two of particular interest. On next Thursday a new Douglas Fairbanks production called "Flirting With Fate" will make its first appearance. It is a triangle output, with Jewel Carmen assisting the popular comedian as leading lady. Another big film announced to arrive shortly is the first installment of the serial built about Dumas' "The Count of Monte Cristo." It is in 32 parts and has been produced by the Faible Freres, with a notable staff. The photography is said to be remarkable.

Tonight's bill at the Apollo centers about a Norma Talmadge picture, "The Social Secretary," and numbers by M. Geoghegan, dramatic tenor, and Mme. Alexandrova, soprano. At the matinee this afternoon the 3rd and 4th episodes of "Who Is No. 1?" will be shown. Tomorrow evening a new Fox film arrives—"The Idler"—in which Charles Richman has the lead. There will also be a five-part comedy, "A Special Performance" by Mme. K. Fleischman, of the Italian Opera Company, assisted by able local talent, will be given tonight at the Ima Theater. A promising program has been outlined, combining music and acting. Mrs. L. Paul is one of the artists assuming. This afternoon at the Ima the first and second episodes of "The Red Ace" will be seen and tomorrow there will be a complete change of program, a special set of Chaplin films forming the headline number of the bill starting at 9:15 p.m. At the earlier show, 7:15 p.m., the 8th, 9th and 10th episodes of "Fog o' the Ritz" will be given.

"The Serpent," six-part super-production in which Theda Bara is starred by the Fox studios, is the attraction at the Olympic Theater tonight. The film is presented under the auspices of the Pathe Cinema Chinese and will be shown again for the last time at the Olympic tomorrow night.

An Italian art film called "The Gorgona" is the principal item in this evening's bill at the Victoria Theater. It is a five-part picture and will be supplemented by new comedies. At today's matinee, besides the art film, there will be screened four parts of the serial "Boy Scouts, Be Prepared!"

Basketball

Navy Y.M.C.A. Wins
The Navy Y.M.C.A. defeated the Shanghai American School at a game of basketball yesterday at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium with a score of 23 to 14. Simmons of the American School starred individually and gathered the largest number of baskets, namely 10, while both Folson and Flaherty had eight each to their credit. The line-up follows:

Navy—Center, Chaffee; Right Forward, Mack; Left Forward, Flaherty; Right Guard, Draper and Left Guard Folson.

American School—Center, Garritt; Right Forward, Campbell; Left Forward, Simmons; Right Guard, I. McGinnis and Left Guard, D. McGinnis.

Billiard League Results

Police v. Powhatan							
Capt. Barrett	258	J. Smyth	300				
C. Dawling	145	C. S. Pascock	300				
J. Kowarsch	300	W. Gibson	274				
P. W. Reeves	—	W. Brewer	300				
R. W. York	—						
	974		1,174				
Municipal v. Masonic							
C. Mackintosh	243	G. Komareff	300				
C. W. Higgs	137	J. H. Prince	300				
L. E. Todd	195	C. Matthews	300				
A. de Kryger	263	J. W. Milne	300				
J. Rush	300	P. Jones	282				
	1,238		1,482				
Customs v. Thirty Club							
B. H. Gowing	300	M. Bush	375				
T. Mellowes	260	E. Pasting	300				
J. Bartololi	160	T. Polgnand	300				
H. McFarland	274	A. F. Olfendessen	300				
H. Crickson	274	W. Hadley	300				
	1,274		1,475				
Lusitano v. M. E. I.							
W. Jensen	249	J. E. Grant	300				
C. M. P. Remedios	300	G. Boyes	345				
G. M. P. Remedios	300	J. B. Wilson	185				
J. Lopes	300	G. B. Stormes	242				
W. Campos	300	T. Spring	228				
	1,449		1,312				
League Standings							
Won. Lost. Points			Won. Lost. Points				
Lusitano	2	0	4	Thirty Club	1	1	2
Powhatan	2	0	4	Masonic	1	1	2
M. E. I.	1	1	2	Municipal	0	2	0
Police	1	1	2	Customs	0	2	0
				G. B. STORMES, Hon. Secretary.			

School For Card Players

Auction Bridge, T. C. V. says: Dealer 2 bids a diamond, A a spade, Y passes and B says no trumps. The score being 27 in his favor on the rubber game, Z bids two diamonds, A and Y pass and B doubles. Z passes. A holds five spades to the king jack ten, four clubs to the ace and jack nine, three hearts to the jack and one small diamond. What should he do about the double by B?

As a rule good players take a double in this position, after having practically denied the spades by going to no trumps, to be a request for the partner to show the best suit or to help the no trump, with the knowledge that the doubler can stop the diamond suit probably twice. A should bid three clubs or go two no trumps. If B has no spades he must have three other suits pretty well protected.

Five Hundred, D. M. C. says: A question has arisen in our club as to whether one may lead out the joker and call for a suit that has already been played in that hand. A led the ace of spades and then the joker, calling for spades to be played to it. Is this allowed?

Yes, because there is no limitation placed upon the time or circumstances under which the joker may be led and a suit named. Experts have found that whether a losing spade is led and the joker used to bring in the rest of the suit, or the joker is led and spades played to it, make no difference in the result in a no trumps deal.

Hockey

Sikhs Beat Portuguese Co.

An interesting game of hockey was played at Hongkong recreation ground yesterday afternoon when the Sikh hockey club players defeated a team representing the Portuguese Co. S.V.C. by a score of 6 to 2.

The play was slowly contested throughout though both teams were obviously in early season form and the Portuguese team showed lack of training. At the end of the first half the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the Sikhs, but the latter showed signs of being first in the last period and the winners set four goals. A good game was played and the result was a no trumps deal.

By Tad

CHALLENGE CUP TO SHENKOLAND

Beats Favorite Silver Streak,
Which Finishes In Dead
Heat With Oriole

BHIM MAKES A BIG WIN

Good Dividends And Large
Fields Order Of Day At
Kiangwan

Mr. Day's Shenkoland, ridden by Mr. Burkill, won the classic event of the day at Kiangwan Race Course yesterday afternoon in capital style, when he captured the Kiangwan Challenge Cup, snatching victory almost at the winning post from Mr. Johnston's mount, Silver Streak, who was not favorite, the horse rising for second place with The Oriole, with Mr. Hill up. It was one of the best contested races of the day.

Large fields and big dividends were the features of yesterday's racing at Kiangwan. The opening race of the day, the United Filars Plate, brought out sixteen starters and was won by Mr. L. Kara in fine style on Bhim. Mr. Kara thus repeating his victory last Saturday at Kiangwan when he won the opening event on Triumph. There were only eleven backers on Bhim, each one of whom secured the big sum of 125.00, 125.00 being returned for a place. Mr. Kara's mount was a good second, losing to Silver Streak.

The second race attracted a small field of four, and Pousum won a good race from Mr. Vaca's mount, King of the Diamond, the latter beating Highflyer, ridden by Mr. Commons, for second place.

The following race, the Marble Hill stakes, attracted another large field in the shape of thirteen starters. Colinton was not favorite for this event and justified the support of his backers by winning from Bhim, the victor in the opening race of the day. Leoncield, ridden by Mr. R. F. Stewart, was third.

In the next race, The Greenpark Plate, honors were more or less evenly divided in the betting stands between Night Hawk, Nigger Minaret and Leoncield, who finished in the order named.

Small Field For Challenge Cup
In the fifth race, the principal event of the day, a small field of six started to try conclusions for the Kiangwan Challenge Cup. Silver Streak was not favorite but was discomfited from the premier position by Shenkoland, silver streak finishing in a dead heat with The Oriole for second place. Ticket no. 23 drew the first prize in the main sweep, for this big event.

Another big field of sixteen starters was brought out in the sixth race for the River Selling Plate, which Black Jack, ridden by Mr. Lardman, upset calculations and won from aeryand, paying each of his supporters the handsome dividend of 150.00 for a win and 45.00 for a place. Minkway was third.

Trustland, ridden by Mr. Burkill, won the seventh race in good style from a field of thirteen.

The last race of the day, The Minor Plate, also upset the apple cart somewhat, Bixanote, with Mr. Springfield up, winning from D. Derland, one of the favorites, at 6/4 (paying 111.50).

Messrs. Burkill and Johnston were the most successful jockeys of the day, with two wins each to their credit, while the remaining winners were Messrs. Springfield, Crockam, Hall and Kara, with a win each.

Details follow:
1.—The United Filars Plate.—Value 150.00. 2nd pony 110.00. 3rd pony 55.00. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner, since January 1, 1918, of 2 races of 1/2 mile or under, 5 lbs. extra. Winner of the Sprint Plate at the 48th meeting 5 lbs. in addition. Maiden allowed 7 lbs.—Three quarters of a mile.

2.—The Minor Plate.—Value 150.00. 2nd pony 110.00. 3rd pony 55.00. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner, since January 1, 1918, of 2 races of 1/2 mile or under, 5 lbs. extra. Winner of the Sprint Plate at the 48th meeting 5 lbs. in addition. Maiden allowed 7 lbs.—Three quarters of a mile.

